The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3975. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY.

Progress of the Assault on Petersburgh.

OUR GUNS COMMANDING THE TOWN.

Burnside Within One Mile of the City.

Lee Pressing Forward to Support Beauregard.

ALL GOES WELL THUS FAR

SHERIDAN'S GREAT EXPEDITION.

LEE DECEIVED AS TO ITS OBJECT.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS DESTROYED.

LARGE CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

Sherman Advancing—Johnston Retreating.

News up to Sunday Morning—Our Forces Advanced to Within a Mile of Petersburgh—The Enemy Intrenched There—The Intrenchments not Carried—The Advance Line Held by our Forces—Sherman's Progress—Johnston Again in Full Retreat.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department,
Washington, June 19, 1864—9:45 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to with'n about a mile in front of Petersburgh, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of intrenchments, which after successive assaults we failed to carry, but hold and have intrenched our advanced position. From the forces of the enemy within their new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the department concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James River, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as the Chattahoochee. Gen. Sherman adds: "I start at once for Marietta."

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The Operations against Petersburgh—Official Account of the Movement from the Chickahominy to the James—The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Cut—The Capture of Petersburgh Heights—The Work of the Ninth Army Corps.

[OFFICIAL.]

Washington, June 18, 1864.
War Department—10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 11 A. M., at City Point, has been received by this Department:

The Ninth Corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defences of Petersburgh, capturing four hundred and fifty prisoners and four guns.

Our successes are being followed up.

Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of about fifty-five miles' march, crossing the Chickahominy and James River, the latter two thousand feet wide and eighty-four feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburgh. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

In covering this move, Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater, loss upon the enemy.

The Eighteenth Corps (Smith's) were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and moved out near to Petersburgh. The night of their arrival, they surprised or rather captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburgh, before a sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to join them. He was joined in the night following this capture by the Second Corps, which, in turn, captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the Ninth, with the result above stated.

All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up tonight.

The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburgh, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They, no doubt, expected troops from North of the James River to take their place before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburgh, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their Commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account."

Later unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburgh.

Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday.

Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Sheridan's Expedition—A Victory at Trevilian Station—Destruction of the Railroad—The Rebel Loss Heavy—Sheridan's Loss Between Six and Seven Hundred.

[OFFICIAL.]

Washington, Saturday, June 18, 1864.
War Department—11 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee a few days ago reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving Newcastle Ferry.

I crossed the Pamunky River on the 7th instant, marching via Ayletts, and encamped on Herring Creek.

On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Pole Cat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station.

On the 9th I marched through Childsburgh and New-Market, encamping on East-Northeast Creek, near Young's Bridge.

On the 10th I marched via Andrew's Tavern and Lerman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Childs, about three miles northeast of Trevillian Station.

My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near Lyndsay's House, and then to march on Charlottesville; but on our arrival at Buck Childs, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front.

On the morning of the 11th Gen. Torbert, with his division, and Col. Gregg, of Gen. Gregg's division, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassible forest back on Trevillian Station.

In the meantime Gen. Curtis was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point, the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands; also twenty officers, five hundred men, and three hundred horses.

These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th inst. commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorraine Court-house. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned and the rails rendered unserviceable.

The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this day, when I directed Gen. Torbert to advance with his division, and Gen. Davis's brigade of Gen. Gregg's division in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville.

The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general assault was made.

On the extreme right of our lines a portion of Reserve Brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry.

Night closed the contest.

I found on examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement.

The next day trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were, that Pickett's old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville.

I, therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge.

In addition, the animals were for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country affords nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded: Col. McAllister, commanding a regiment, killed; Brig.-Gen. Rosser, commanding a brigade, wounded; and Col. Custor, commanding a regiment, wounded.

My loss in killed and wounded will be about five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety are wounded.

I brought off in my ambulances three hundred and seventy-seven—all that could be transported.

The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained in charge of them.

I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers.

My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up.

When the enemy broke they hurried between Gen. Custer's command and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterward recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons.

A more detailed report will be made hereafter."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gallant Conduct of the Ninth Corps, Under Gen. Wilcox—Two Second Corps' Flags Recaptured—Gen. Birney Within Twenty-five Hundred Yards of Petersburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Saturday, June 18.

At half-past three o'clock last evening the First Division, Ninth Corps, under command of Gen. Wilcox, moved upon the enemy in his front, gaining a distance of several hundred yards, which position they held, when all the line on his left moved forward to protect his flank, as well as one division of the Fifth and Fourth Corps. At the first charge the line wavered, under the galling fire, but moved forward again in good order, and occupied a position just under the brow of a hill, the top of which is swept by the enemy's artillery. The First Division, Gen. Potter, of the same corps, recaptured yesterday two flags lost by the Second Corps the day before. Gen. Birney's division of the Second Corps occupies a line of works within twenty-five hundred yards of Petersburgh, from which he threw a few shells into the city yesterday, setting fire to several houses. This advanced position Gen. Birney held alone all day yesterday, having gained it in the morning, and last night the line to his right was advanced. The entire army is now on the right bank of the James River.

Lee Said to be at Petersburgh.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Sunday, June 19.

A gentleman who came up in the boat to-day from Wilson's Landing, says that when he left the front on Friday night, the main portion of Lee's army had arrived at Petersburgh, and were throwing up additional earthworks and repairing the old ones.

Among the prisoners captured, Longstreet's, Ewell's, Hill's and Beauregard's corps were represented.

The fighting on Friday occurred on the east and northeast sides of the town, but troops were moving toward the south side when he left. He thinks that the city was attacked on Saturday from the latter point, as considerable firing was heard on the morning of Saturday.

Storming the Defences of Petersburgh—The Attack of Smith's, Hancock's and Burnside's Corps—More Ground Gained—Capture of Prisoners—The Enemy Driven from a Strong Position—Large Capture of Prisoners—Our Guns Command Petersburgh.

Headquarters in the Field,
Thursday, June 16—6 P. M.

Smith's command, which landed at Point of Rocks on Tuesday evening, advanced early yesterday morning on the City Point and Petersburgh road, and, finding the enemy near Harrison's Creek, drove them into their fortifications some half a mile beyond. Line of battle was formed with Hincks' colored division on the left. A charge was made and the entire line of works was taken with sixteen guns, three hundred prisoners, and several battle-flags.

The position was one of great strength and should have resisted an attack from a much larger force. The colored troops are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part of the enemy's line at the same time the others did. Our loss in the whole affair was not over two hundred, of whom some forty were colored.

The Second Corps came up in the evening, and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the Second Corps, Gen. Birney in command, and the enemy were driven from another strong position with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In the afternoon Burnside came up and took position on the left of the Second Corps. At 5 o'clock in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted until long after dark, Gen. Birney's command gaining a breastwork in their front and taking a large number of prisoners.

This morning at daybreak another advance was made along the line. Gen. Burnside has sent in about 400 prisoners, mostly Tennessee troops, from Gen. Beauregard's command. Among them are sixteen rebel officers. Gen. Burnside has also sent in a battle-flag, captured this morning. Gen. Hancock has also taken a large number of prisoners, who are on their way to the rear.

Our guns now command Petersburgh, and can shell the city at any moment.

Among our wounded is Col. Eagan, commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, who was struck by a piece of shell in the back, but his wound is not serious.

Col. Tannatt, of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, is also wounded.

Maj. Hamilton, of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, is killed.

Gen. Grant returned to headquarters from City Point last evening, and this morning has gone to the front.

Our loss yesterday is said to have been about 1,000, while that of the enemy was full as great, if not greater.

The Storming of Petersburgh—Gallant Conduct of Birney's Division—The Colored Troops under Gen. Hincks—Illness of Gen. Hancock.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Headquarters Second Army Corps,
Near Petersburgh, Va., Friday, June 17.

Up to this evening the operations of this corps, or rather the command of Gen. Hancock, which has marched, aside from his own corps, detachments from Gens. Smith's and Burnside's forces, have been confined mainly to the attack on the enemy's works last evening at six o'clock, on which occasion Birney's division accomplished the capture of the first line of the enemy's defences, which he has tenaciously held against repeated efforts of the rebels to retake them, with others lost by them on Wednesday, when Butler's troops, embracing colored infantry and artillery, under Gen. Hincks, attacked the northeast side of the city defences.

Birney's division, with detachments of Gibbons' division, and Col. Henry's from Smith's corps, as well as Gen. Griffin from Burnside's, all under Birney, have occupied these works and a strong position in front and on each side of the same which have been made available for artillery and infantry practice; and occupying as they do an elevation overlooking the city, they afford an excellent position for offensive or defensive operations.

From these works Birney's artillery had a range of three thousand five hundred yards from the city, as estimated by his artillerists, who, last evening, threw several shells into the place, setting fire to some of the buildings. To-day he has reduced the distance by five hundred yards, and at any moment the city may be treated to another shower of shot and shell.

Gen. Hancock is unfortunately laboring under the effects of his old wound, which the recent hard marches have had the effect to again render painful to an extent which deprives him of that freedom of action which the present campaign requires in an officer occupying his position. It is feared at times that he may be obliged to relinquish this for a short season, to enable him to recruit his physical condition. The fighting up to this time having been confined to the Eighteenth Corps, Gen. Smith on the left, the Second Corps under Hancock, on the centre, and the Ninth Corps under Burnside, on the left, the Fifth and Sixth Corps have to-day come up, and are now ready to take part in the coming struggle. Sheridan's cavalry are to get here with the cavalry of Col. Spear, actively engaged south of the city, in an effort to cut the enemy's communications.

The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad was successfully cut yesterday at a point about six miles from the latter place.

Gen. Meade was present, personally superintending the attack of last evening.

Gen. Grant has his headquarters at City Point. The rebel forces engaged in our front up to to-day, consist mainly of Beauregard's troops from the Coast States, with which the Army of the Potomac have never before measured arms. A small force of city militia are also in the defences.

Wilcox's division of Tennessee and South Carolina troops are in Birney's front, as was the case at Cold Harbor. Beauregard commands the defences of the city. In their attempts to surprise our men last night, in an effort to regain their lost position on their left, they each time met with such decided opposition as to evidently demoralize a portion, at least, to actual mutiny. Each charge proved their failing courage, until at last it became impossible for their officers to rally them, and subsequently, when our men charged their works at daylight, many prisoners were taken while contending with their officers in open mutiny. Many surrendered without firing their pieces.

Gen. Potter, of Burnside's corps, has done some excellent fighting. In the charge, last evening, he captured the first line of artillery defences of the enemy, but found a second line which proved stronger than the first, which rendered the latter untenable. He was not able to remove the captured guns, which again fell into the hands of the enemy.

The weather of late has proved remarkably favorable to military operations. A cool breeze has so tempered the atmosphere as to prevent all efforts of the sun's rays, which has been the case since we left Cold Harbor. At night the moon so far illuminates the field of active operations as to enable accurate practice with artillery and musketry at long range, which fact is taken advantage of by our men.

The hospital depots are in admirable working order, which, with the supplies of the Sanitary Commission promptly at hand, furnish more immediate relief than circumstances have usually rendered practicable at the front.

Gen. Birney estimates the losses of his division up to this writing, at about 500, of which but a small portion are killed. The losses of the First and Second Divisions combined will not exceed that number.

LATER REPORTS.

Important Advantages Gained by Burnside—Lee said to be Reinforcing Beauregard—Severe Fighting Going on—Butler said to be Driven Back—Supports Sent Forward to Him.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
June 18, 1864—8 A. M.

The attack made on the enemy's lines yesterday morning by Gen. Burnside was more successful than was at first reported. He drove the rebels from two lines of rifle-pits with heavy loss, taking four guns and four hundred prisoners, and holding the position. During the afternoon he again pushed the enemy still further, getting within about a mile and a half of the city and taking some more prisoners. Shells were thrown into the town, one of which struck a church.

A prisoner taken yesterday reports that 35,000 of Lee's men were to have arrived on the field that morning, and trains were running almost hourly from Richmond, bringing troops close to Petersburgh, landing them and hurrying back.

Many of the men brought in are from Tennessee, this being their first fight in this direction. They acknowledge having been completely surprised yesterday morning, and say the Army of the Potomac fights differently from the armies of the West, but say we cannot take Petersburgh or Richmond. They had not been accustomed to throwing up breastworks at every change of the line, and were busy at this work when ordered to surrender.

Our success here was most complete, and without very heavy loss.

The fighting on the remainder of the line during the day was of a rather desultory character, and very little change took place in the positions of either party.

Late in the evening our left was still further advanced, and fighting continued nearly all night.

Col. Mix, of New-York, is reported killed; also, Col. Kelly, commanding the Second Brigade, First Division Second Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Baird, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York; Capt. O'Neill, Sixty-ninth New-York; Adjt. McDonald, Sixty-third New-York, and Adjt. Heist, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, are all killed.

Lieut.-Col. McGee, Sixty-ninth New-York, is wounded in the face.

Col. Beam, commanding the Fourth Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps, is wounded in the hip, and Col. Crandell, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, in the face.

Col. Ramsay, commanding the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division, had his hand fractured.

Maj. Butler, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, had his thigh fractured.

Maj. Blake, of the Eighth New-York Artillery, is wounded in the head.

This morning considerable firing is going on, but nothing definite has been heard in regard to it.

The Fifth Corps came up last night and reinforced our left.

Reports were current yesterday, that Gen. Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, and was engaged in destroying the track, when Lee surprised him and drove him back to his intrenchments with heavy loss. Nothing official has been received at headquarters relative to the matter. Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon, and firing at intervals has been heard in that direction.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Washington, Sunday, June 19.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Thursday, (16th,) says:

"We learned last evening that the main point of attack was on the City Point road, at a distance of six or seven miles from the town. At an early hour the enemy advanced with at least seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry upon some breastworks thrown up hastily during Thursday night, at Baylor's farm, by Col. Ferebee, of the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry.

They were held in check by Col. Ferebee's men and Graham's Petersburgh Battery for four hours, who fough bravely, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Ferebee's men inflicted serious loss upon the enemy, and Graham's Battery shelled the masses of his men with admirable effect. Our men retired in good order and sustained but few casualties during the fight. It is stated that Graham lost one gun in consequence of loss of horses, but we know not that this is correct.

The enemy demonstrated at other points along our lines, but his attacks were feeble and easily repulsed. It is stated that our sharpshooters did admirable execution picking the enemy off whenever he showed himself, and in some instances at a distance which appeared almost incredible. It is estimated that this effective arm of the service placed not less than sixty Yankees *hors du combat* along our lines yesterday.

A few prisoners were taken, among the number a fellow who rode into our lines at full speed, minus his cap. He was mounted upon a blooded steed—no doubt stolen from some Virginia gentleman in one of the recent raids, and could not rein his animal up. In fact the fellow was a poor rider, and let go the bridle, and hung on to the pommel of the saddle with as much tenacity as a drowning man would to a drifting log.

Some of the prisoners stated that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and asserted that Burnside, the barber, was at City Point with his whole corps. We presume it is not very formidable since it was pressed into service on the very second day of Grant's fearful encounter with Gen. Lee, and has been engaged ever since. Burnside may probably expect to win some laurels around Petersburgh, but we can assure him in advance that he will pay dearly for them. Our authorities are more than ever alive to the importance of defending Petersburgh, and should the invaders renew their attempts this morning, as it is probable they will, a very different reception awaits them to any which has been heretofore extended.

FROM CHESTERFIELD.

We understand that the enemy withdrew all their white Yankees from Gen. Beauregard's front in Chesterfield Tuesday night, and substituted negro Yankees in their stead. Yesterday morning our pickets over there were surprised when day dawned to find themselves confronted by soldiers purely of African descent. Be it so. If the elegant, refined and assiduous Butler desires to achieve the reputation of a warrior with such troops, it is not in our power to prevent him, however much we may object. But when the actual conflict does come, it will be a sad day for their sable sons of Mars, and their Bunsby leader too, if he should take the field.

LATER.

Desperate Fighting—The Enemy Charge and Take a Portion of our Breastworks.

The above account was written at 3 P. M., yesterday, when comparative quiet had settled along our lines for two hours or more, and it was the general impression that the fighting had ceased for the day. In this our troops were mistaken, for it was ascertained before dark that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left, especially on the City Point and Prince George Court-House roads.

At sunset the enemy charged on batteries commanding these roads, coming up in line of battle six and seven columns deep. The brunt of the assault was sustained by the Twenty-sixth and Forty-sixth Regiments of Wise's brigade and Sturdivant's battery of four guns. Three furious assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell, and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley each time, sending the column back broken and discomfited.

The fourth assault was made with such overwhelming numbers that our forces found it impossible to resist the pressure, and were compelled to give way. The enemy now poured over the works in streams, captured three of our pieces, and turning the guns on our men, opened upon them an enfilading fire, which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdivant's battery, and we regret to hear that Capt. S. himself was captured and two of his Lieutenants were wounded and fell into the enemy's hands. The gallant manner in which this battery was fought, up to the last moment, is the theme of praise on every tongue. All present, with whom we have conversed, say that Capt. S. and his men stood up manfully to their work, and the last discharge was made by Capt. S. almost solitary and alone.

The city was filled with rumors last night regarding the killed and wounded. But as we could get nothing authentic regarding names, we fear to give them. It is generally conceded that Capt. Sturdivant was captured, and also Major Batte, of the Petersburgh City Battalion.

The position gained by the enemy is a most important one. Our Generals are fully aware of this, and we shall undoubtedly have hot work to-day.

Officers in the field yesterday estimate the number of the enemy actually seen fronting different portions of our lines at from ten to twelve thousand. It is believed that this is only the advance column, and that Grant has nearly his entire army on this side of the river. Thirty odd transports ascended the James River with troops yesterday.

Twenty-three prisoners brought in last night, belonging to the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, all concur in the statement that Baldy Smith's entire army corps (the Eighteenth) is on this side of the river. Again, other prisoners, taken yesterday morning, state that they belong to Burnside's corps.

A FIGHT ON THE BAXTER ROAD—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

An officer engaged furnished us at a late hour last night with a brief account of an engagement which occurred at the Baxter Road yesterday, about three miles from the city. It seems that the enemy appeared on this road, near the residence of Col. Avery, about 12 o'clock, immediately in front of where Battery No. 16 was stationed the Macon (Ga.) Light Artillery, Capt. C. W. Slater, supported by a portion of the Thirty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Wise's brigade.

The enemy showed himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting a battery in front of our works, with which he opened a furious cannonade, which was promptly and gallantly responded to by the Macon Artillery. The fire was maintained for two hours, when the enemy charged our works; but, after arriving within 200 yards of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery sent round after round of shell and canister into their ranks with great rapidity and accuracy, and the work becoming too warm for them, they broke and fled in confusion.

They were pursued by the Thirty-fourth for some distance, who poured several galling volleys into their ranks. Among the dead left on the field in front of this battery was Col. Mix, of New-York, who seemed to have been instantly killed by a canister shot in the breast. About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our lines, and returned to the left.

Fires were seen in various portions of the County of Prince George yesterday, from the hills surrounding Petersburgh. Persons familiar with the country essayed to locate them. This was all guesswork, but we understood last night that the residence of Mr. Alexander Jordan, on the City Point road, was destroyed, and that the dwelling of Mr. William Bowden, on the Baxter road, was also destroyed. The torch was applied to several out-houses on the estate of Col. Avery, on the Baxter road, but we understand that the dwellings were not burned.

Three of Grant's miscegenators, taken yesterday morning in Prince George, were brought in last evening, and assigned to quarters at the Rock House Prison, near Wells' foundry. One of these invaders was a sergeant attached to Spears' Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry; the other two are attached to Company F, One Hundred and forty-eighth New-York, Eighteenth Army Corps, commanded by Baldy Smith.

These prisoners had three days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and stated to the Provost-Marshal that they expected to eat one of them in Petersburgh to-day. They will not be disappointed in this respect, but they will eat under very different circumstances from what they expected.

Grant had as well make up his mind at once to take the back track, for he will never take Richmond.

THE CAPTURE OF PETERSBURGH HEIGHTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, in the Field, near Petersburgh, Va.,
Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

A portion of the following appeared in yesterday's issue:

The advance by the several roads continued. Midday brought all the commands to within two miles of Petersburgh. Here they "butted" upon its defences, which were known to be strong, and to have employed in their construction all the resources of engineering science.

Up to 3 o'clock was spent in getting the forces into line of battle and making the connections between the divisions. This done the gallant soldiers lay on the ground, seeking what shelter the inequalities in its surface afforded from the artillery fire of the enemy. The casualties from this source alone were at least one hundred.

Gen. Smith attempted several times to get artillery into position and reply to the enemy's fire. The conformation of the ground rendered this impossible, except in case of two light Napoleon guns, which were worked splendidly all the afternoon.

The afternoon waned. Meanwhile no report from Kautz. Frequently the steam-whistle of the railroad cars was heard in the direction of Petersburgh, and thus we felt that reinforcements were arriving for the rebels and our chances were becoming every moment slighter.

Feeling that the stake was desperate, Gen. Smith determined upon charging the enemy's works. At nightfall this was done.

The skirmish line was advanced simultaneously all along the front. This line was heavy and dashed the rebel rifle-pits. Heavy supporting columns followed. I saw the charge of Brooks' division on the centre of our line. It was magnificently made. The men dashed forward furiously over a corn-field impeded thickly with stumps. The rebels in the fort opposite could not get out. A whole regiment—the Thirty-sixth Virginia, comprising the garrison—was captured. The Eighth Connecticut and Eleventh New-Hampshire led this charge. The cheering and enthusiasm all along the line, as the onset was made and after it proved successful, was thrilling, making one live a lifetime in a minute. Wounded men waved their gory arms and shouted their gladness from blood-choked mouths.

Fifteen pieces of artillery were captured and four earthworks strong enough almost to be called forts. One of the pieces is a "Whitworth," and all are serviceable guns. The laurels of victory should be equally shared by the whole corps. Martindale on the right, Brooks in the centre, and Hinks on the left, led their troops and worked them as a unit. It has been a proud day for the Eighteenth Corps.

Two hundred and fifty prisoners, by actual count, have been taken, among them several officers and Beauregard's Chief of Artillery.

The enemy retreated precipitately into Petersburgh. Nothing now intervenes between our forces and that city.

Hancock's corps has come up to reinforce Smith during the past hour.

The rebel force opposed to us to-day was the brigades of Wise and Dearing—the latter recently made a Brigadier as a reward for his butchery of negroes a few months since when he captured the United States garrison at Plymouth, N. C.

Our losses to-day, considering the hard fighting, have been light. I send a partial list.

Lee, it is believed, has already crossed the James, and, we are told, holds the commanding heights on the west of the city. We hold the heights opposite, and the city lies between. We can utterly destroy it, and to-day its surrender will be demanded. In case of refusal the work of besieging will commence. This may bring on a battle with Lee, in which case Grant will probably bring up his forces, and a decisive battle take place. H. J. W.

Wounded in the Eighteenth Corps, June 15:

Orville Sprague, I, 8th Ct—leg.
F Saiada, B, 55th Penn—leg.
Sergt Hy Talmadge, H, 89th New-York—thigh.
Joseph Washburn.
Edwin R Smithers, G, 142d New-York—hip.
O N Wheeler, A, 92d N Y—knee.
Emery W Clark, B, 10th N Y—arm.
J A Beckwith, D, 8th Conn—foot.
S Reed, F, 25th Mass—shoulder.
Capt Frank E Goodwin, 25th Mass—face and arm.
S Cowles, D, 27th Mass—hips.
M S Kemp, B, 26th Virginia—dead (rebel.)
C A Miller, F, 25th Mass—arm amputated.
Wm A Keep, E, 27th Mass—foot.
Capt. D L Judd, G, 89th N Y—shoulder and lung.
A Stockdale, K, 25th Mass—head and arm.
D H Greer, G 117th N Y—arm.
Jas B McKemery, D, 55th Penn—leg.
Capt W N Lewis, H, 89th N Y—leg.
Geo Hart, K, 10th N Y—hip.
Ephraim Wilson, G, 27th Mass—shoulder.
Albert Lybolt, 89th N Y—killed.
Aug Pingry, 89th N Y—leg.
Jno Reagan, 25th Mass—leg.
B Hodge, 25th Mass—leg.
Geo W Tillotson, 89th N Y—foot.
John Brown, 3d New-York Artillery—head.
L Grugery, H, 11th New-York—hand.
E W Clark, D, 31st New-York Artillery—arm.
O C Smith, A, 89th New-York—side.
Maj Chas E Pruyn, 118th N York—killed.
W Williamson, D, 10th New-York Artillery—leg.
C R Jones, K, 8th Connecticut—side.
Geo V Ball, F, 25th Mass—hand.
Sergt Chas Sharron, H, 96th New-York—foot.
Jas Kelly, E, 55th Penn—hand.
Jos Brott, I, 11th Conn—foot.
C A Willard, K, 27th Mass—leg.
Geo W Draper, G, 89th N Y—wrist.
John W Daugherty, 89th New-York—wrist.
John Benjamin, A, 8th Conn—arm.
Nicholas Lawrence, A, 11th Conn—hand.
R S Cramm, H, 25th Mass—arm.
W H Sherman, G, 117th N Y—leg.
J Leroy, G, 117th N Y—arm.
J Houston, F, 55th Penn—shoulder.
A McCormick, K, 10th N Y—hand.
H H Wisner, F, 27th Mass—shoulder.
D B Ritchie, K, 55th Pa—leg.
H D Monroe, 89th N Y—hand.
John T Dunning, 89th N Y—hand.
Jas Gerrats, 89th N Y—chest.
J Davis, 25th Mass—side.
Elliot A F Stevens, 25th Mass—knee.
Lieut Vincent Bloomhall, B, 55th Penn—face.
B Brockelman, G, 25th Mass—leg.
Lieut R C Kellogg, B, 118th N Y—elbow and face.
W C Dorsey, D, 55th Pennsylvania—bruised.
L Allen, bugler, 11th New-York—neck.
S Bolles, B, 89th N Y—leg.
J More, H, 89th N Y—breast.
M Baily, K, 81st N Y—foot.
J C Robbins, H, 89th New-York—hand.
Adt Boutwell, 13th New-Hampshire—shoulder.
Lieut Gainey, 13th New-Hampshire—groin.
Capt Dodge, 13th N H.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Heavy Fighting Reported—The Rebels Slowly Driven Back—Guerrilla Attacks on our Communications.

Louisville, Sunday, June 19.

A staff officer from the front reports heavy fighting on Wednesday on our left. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole army was in line, and there was firing along the entire front.

The rebels are being slowly driven back under fire mainly of our artillery. Our losses were slight.

Blair was reported to be south of the Chattahoochie River, on Wednesday night. Johnston had massed his artillery to prevent our right from crossing there.

A rebel officer was captured on Tuesday night with dispatches from Johnston to Wheeler, ordering him to destroy the bridge which Sherman recently built over the Etowah.

Jesse's rebel gang, numbering from twenty to thirty, attacked Bardstown yesterday morning. The garrison of the place, consisting of twenty-five men, surrendered. The rebels then moved down the railroad and destroyed the bridge and water-station near Boston. Thence they went across the Nashville Railroad two miles north of Elizabethtown, and when last heard from they were going toward Litchfield.

Business at Nassau.

A letter from Nassau, published in the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"To give you some idea of the business of the place, Major W. told me the other day that there were one thousand tons of bacon and pork here belonging to the Government and awaiting shipment; much of this is spoiled, and much more destined to be in the warm Summer months approaching. There are eight or ten vessels now in port loading. Three of them have just arrived from England and more are expected. It is thought that there will be twenty-five or thirty vessels running between this place and Wilmington during the coming Summer. I fear that all of our cotton will be taken away without giving back much substantial benefit, and we will be left at the close of the war without a bale for credit. There are some facts with reference to the sending out of Confederate bonds, which it seems to me should be brought to the attention of the Government. They are sacrificed out here and in Europe at about eight pence on the dollar, and as that is better than paying twenty for one for exchange, a great amount of them are sent out, and in that way our obligations at the close of the war will not be to ourselves, but in great measure to these English, who are buying them now at a merely nominal sum. The business, I fear, is carried on to an enormous extent."

Democratic National Men's Association.—About a dozen gentlemen assembled last evening at the St. James Hotel, under the call of the Democratic National Men's Association of the United States. No business of importance was transacted.

Relief for Soldiers' Families.—George Francis Train will speak at the Cooper Institute tomorrow evening for the benefit of the suffering families of our volunteers.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Interesting Decision on the Question of Exemption of Confederate Soldiers from Civil Liabilities for Injuries Done in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

Circuit Judge, J. E. NEUMAN, of the Fifth Judicial District, decides that there is no distinction or difference between the laws or usages of war, which should be observed in civil or in foreign wars; that the decision of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government that civil war exists, is binding not only upon the Courts of the United States, but of the State Governments, and the courts, therefore, must determine the rights of the parties by applying the laws of war to the facts presented; that, therefore, the laws of war regulating public wars between foreign States are to be applied by the courts of this State to the existing contest between the United States and the so-called Confederate States; that in the case before him, as the property of the plaintiff, a citizen of Kentucky, was taken by the defendant, a Confederate soldier, for the purposes of war, and was naturally adapted to promote those purposes, it was subject to capture and confiscation as enemie's property, by the rights or laws of war, and the loss cannot with justice be laid upon the defendant, but was for the plaintiff one of the losses incident to the war, for which no civil action can be maintained. If this decision be affirmed by the Appellate Court, before which I presume it will go, the plaintiff, or other like suffering Kentuckians, may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Kentucky Central Railroad Company's direct loss from the recent raid is at least $200,000.

Opinion About the Suppression of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Advent of Vallandigham—The Wickliffe Platform—Squabble at Chicago Foreshadowed.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Gen. BURBRIDGE'S interdiction of the circulation in Kentucky of the *Enquirer*, in the interests of the "C. S. A.," and of all other papers practically disloyal, is approved by many loyalists as justified by the laws of war and the present warlike condition of the State. Until peace and security are permanently restored within the limits of his command, he will strictly inforce the order against newspapers that manifestly invite and encourage rebel raids, invasions and insurrections.

VALLANDIGHAM'S advent in Ohio portends mischief, but may eventuate in good. Unless he commits, causes or occasions overt acts, it is here suggested that the Administration might wisely let him alone, for his probable course in Ohio and Chicago will tend to disgust, and entirely alienate from the Copperheads not a few Conservative Unionists in the Border States of reputed loyal impulses and anti-rebellion proclivities—men believed to as earnestly desire, and confidently expect Gen. GRANT'S ultimate complete triumph as the National Unionists.

"The Democracy" of Nelson County, addressed and presided over by Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE, have appointed and instructed delegates to represent them in the State "Democratic" Convention, on the 28th, as standing upon this: "That *the time has come when the war should cease*; that other means, by negotiation or a National Convention, be tried to settle the questions between the North and South peaceably and honorably to both parties." If the *Peace* Democratic Convention shall meet and send delegates to Chicago, they and the *War* Democratic Convention, the 25th ult., will have and cause a lively squabble there over their respective credentials.

PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, June 2, 1864.

BRIGHAM and his attendants returned from their preaching trip to Bear Lake Valley, after an absence of about ten days, apparently very well pleased with the country. Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH gave a narrative, last Sunday, in the Tabernacle, of the journey, dwelling considerably, however, upon non-essential matters.

Upon the stand in that building also appeared, though rather unexpectedly, Messrs. E. T. BENSON and LORENZO SNOW, Mormon apostles, who started last Winter for the Sandwich Islands to straighten up ecclesiastical matters there. On the voyage both made a close acquaintance with old ocean; indeed Mr. SNOW with great difficulty and much discomfiture was dragged from his embraces, an unlucky wave having tossed over, topseyturvy, the boat in which the party were voyaging.

These two missionaries appear to have had quite an interesting time on the islands. It may be recollected that three or four years ago, Capt. WALTER M. GIBSON, of Malay Island celebrity, appeared in Utah, and was well received by the Mormons, particularly in this city. He investigated Mormonism, always had analagous ideas from his earliest recollection, lectured extensively to numerous audiences upon the Eastern Archipelago, collected material and furnished articles concerning Mormonism for the *American Encyclopedia*, was baptized and became a member and an elder in the Mormon Church, and finally, armed with "letters of introduction" from the Mormon authorities, started on some sort of a Mormon mission to his favorite region—the Malay Islands. He tarried a short time in California, lecturing and raising the wind, sailed for the Sandwich Islands, and soon made himself an authority among the believers in Mormonism in that part of the globe.

Whether the Captain was from the first an adventurer, or whether he became elevated with his success and prospects in the Pacific islands, is not for me to say, but it appears that he managed things so as to secure to himself several thousand acres of land and stock it well with horses, cattle, sheep, &c. In return for the brotherly aid rendered him in amassing this fortune, he dispensed with prodigality high-sounding priestly titles to men and women.

Messrs. BENSON and SNOW "labored" with him, but the Captain couldn't see it, and was by no means prepared to abandon his property and prospects, so they excommunicated him, and left him out in the cold. One thing appears certain, the Captain has made a good thing for himself out of Mormonism, and perhaps he now concludes that he can afford to let ecclesiastical concerns slide. The Captain has two sons in this Territory.

One thing is amusing. Now the Captain is a published backslider, many sharp persons declare that they always suspected that he was an adventurer, and that he would hang on to Mormonism while he tried to "make his pile," and then desert. The Captain has been more successful pecuniarily than most religious adventurers.

The emigration for California and Idaho is increasing through the streets, but does not stay long in the city, the high prices doubtless having their effect in hastening departure. Wagons are falling in price. Several Chicago wagons were sold at $75 each the other day. The demand for butter is such that it continues at 75 cents per pound. Excellent times for farmers.

At the April Mormon Conference BRIGHAM YOUNG proposed to originate a mutual insurance society, rather of a private nature. Acting upon this hint the merchants have advanced a step and Messrs. WALKER BROTHERS appear as agents for the San Francisco Pacific Insurance Company.

The term of service of a number of the California volunteers will shortly expire, and it has been concluded to discharge them in the Territory, instead of returning them to California. This measure, of course, is not relished by the Mormon community, who think that irregularities and excesses may follow the removal of military discipline. One thing is certain, at present prices, Salt Lake is an excellent place to rapidly melt their pay, bounties and all, unless they have the knack of making money earn money, which soldiers and sailors, as a class, seldom have.

The weather the present season is remarkable—cool, moist, rainy—more so than any previous season. As a consequence the crops look well everywhere, and the grass on the mountains, hills and benches, (uplands,) is better and will hold out later than known for years.

As Artemus Ward would say, the measles are at Salt Lake, a great many of them, just now, and the small pox, brought along by emigrants, is reported in the vicinity.

A party have started for the Weber Valley to locate or survey for the great Continental Railway, which, in a few years, will unite the Atlantic and the Pacific.

There appears to be a desire at Camp Douglas to have the Postmaster of this city removed, he being a Mormon. Complaints are being published in the *Vedette* continually that papers and other mail matter are very often [illegible] not. Charity would [illegible] some ground for the grumbling, [illegible]. I have little [illegible] with the mails for the past year or two. The experience of [illegible] may be different. There always was [illegible] postal matters here, whether the officials were Gentile or Mormon, and perhaps there always will be. The present Postmaster of this city is also Special Mail Agent for the Territory, and perhaps the *Vedette* thinks the public service would be improved were those two offices not vested in one person.

NEW BOOKS.

MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. By Dr. C. REMIGIUS FRESENIUS. From the last English and German editions. 8vo. New-York: JOHN WILEY.

Mr. WILEY is successfully pursuing his laudable enterprise of bringing within the reach of practical men of science the books that, in their original shape, are almost excluded from the country by high duties and the rise in the price of foreign exchange. The work of FRESENIUS has always, from its publication, maintained its place as the best guide to the study of Qualitative Analysis. Eleven editions of the German copy testify to the estimation in which it is held at home, and the labors of Prof SAMUEL JOHNSON, of the Yale College Laboratory, have enriched the reprint of the English translation with original matter, the fruit of his own experiments. The most important of these relate to the "Spectral Analysis," incorporating the late discoveries of KIRCHOFF and BUNSEN, "Flame Tests," "Reactions of the Alkaloids," &c., so that taken as a whole, this volume more faithfully represents the actual state of scientific knowledge than any of its predecessors.

—*Nineteen Beautiful Years*, (18mo, New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS,) is the somewhat affected title given to a "Sister's Sketches of a Girl's Life," which are introduced to the reader by a prefatory notice from Rev. Dr. FOSTER, late President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. The character and life of "Mary" was a charming one, and she was fortunate in the household and family influences that moulded it—as well as in circumstances that placed her within reach of the means of culture, of a higher class than is usually attainable in a new country like Wisconsin. Natural piety was a large ingredient in her mental constitution, combined with an artistic appreciation of nature and literature, quickened by a tender and affectionate disposition that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. How far books of this character have a claim upon the attention of the public, is a thing that must be settled by individual feeling. Those who have suffered a similar loss to that sustained by Mary's" lately bereaved parents, will read these pages with an interest that, to the cold regard of a mere critic, may seem exaggerated and unfounded. The volume is beautifully got up and illustrated with a pleasing portrait of its subject.

—*Thoughts for the Christian Life*, by Rev. JAMES DRUMMOND, (12mo., New-York, CHARLES SCRIBNER,) is a volume of pulpit discourses, which, in the fact of their posthumous publication, and the definite, practical tone of their teachings, reminds one of the sermons of Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON, and is by no means unworthy of comparison with them. Mr. DRUMMOND filled a long and efficient pastorate at Lewiston Falls, in Maine, and afterward at the Congregational Church in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1861. There, among the attendants on his ministry was Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, so well known as the writer of the *Letters of Timothy Titcomb*, &c. He has contributed to the volume an introductory sketch of its writer and his ministerial labors, derived from confidential intercourse, and animated by genuine respect and affection. These discourses tend to show how faithfully the pulpit is everywhere striving to supply the wants of the age, by assuming a thoroughly practical tone, to the exclusion of much doctrinal discussion that was considered indispensable by our fathers.

—*European Mosaics* by HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD, (12mo. Boston, LITTLE & BROWN,) a handsomely printed little book, is one of the tributes that the literary men of Boston seem called upon to pay to assure their reception and "good standing" in the select circles of the modern Athens. Italy, and especially Florence and Rome is the chief subject that engages Mr. ARNOLD'S attention. Coming after the works of Messrs. HILLARD, CALVERT, CHARLES E. NORTON and STORY'S *Roba di Roma*, all devoted to the same object, no absolute novelty can be expected; but he writes like a man of taste and with the air of a scholar who appreciates and enjoys the famous objects of art and the scenes hallowed by the memory of great events.

—An elegant edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress* is the latest issue of the beautiful Golden Treasury series, reproduced from the English copy published by Messrs. MACMILLAN, at Cambridge, by Messrs. SEVER & FRANCIS, with a perfection of typographical execution that does not fear comparison with the original. The work of the English peasant Dante is one of the few books that the world is never weary of, and a judicious outlay in clothing it with an appropriate garb will always be rewarded.

MORGAN'S RAID.

Gen. Burbridge's Campaign Against the Guerrillas—Interesting Details.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LEXINGTON, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Gen. BURBRIDGE concentrated at Mount Sterling in the latter part of May, for offensive and defensive purposes, the First Division, District of Kentucky, consisting of the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-Fifth, and Fifty-second Kentucky, all mounted Infantry, the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and one section of the First Wisconsin Battery, and First Kentucky Battery, under Capt. NEWALL. Gen. HOBSON was in command.

Monday, May 23, the division left Mount Sterling, and arrived at Beaver Creek on the Big Sandy, May 27. Here the command halted to receive a supply of forage and rations from Louisville, until Sunday morning, June 5.

Meanwhile the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry came up. June 5 the command started for Pound Gap, accompanied by Gen. BURBRIDGE and his Staff, via Mud-creek and Whitesburgh. Col. JOHN M. BROWN, Fortieth Kentucky, ordered to reconnoiter in the direction of the Gap, reported that day that a rebel force sufficient to drive him back had passed the Gap.

The rebels left Abingdon, May 30, and passed through Pound Gap June 2, taking the route to Hazel Green via Whitesburgh, Hazard and Jackson, and on to Mount Sterling.

On the night of the 5th, when within twenty miles of the Gap, Gen. BURBRIDGE learned that MORGAN'S whole force, reported at from four to five thousand, had entered the State, heading for the Blue Grass region, a portion of his force being dismounted. The General countermarched and reached Prestonburgh on the night of the 6th. There the command was reorganized, and started at daylight Tuesday for Mount Sterling, a portion of the command having but four hours' rest. A rapid march of 40 miles was made that day, halting within 14 miles of Hazel Green. At 3 A. M. Wednesday the command were in the saddle, and pushed on all day, taking several prisoners and constantly getting information that MORGAN'S rear guard were but two hours in advance of BURBRIDGE'S front. The pursuit continued through the night, and when within six miles of Mount Sterling, near Ticktown, the force was again reorganized, Gen. BURBRIDGE intending to attack by daylight. The column moved forward at a trot, although the men were worn down with the heavy marching, having been in the saddle almost continuously for twenty-one days, and within the preceding twenty-four hours rested but one hour, and made fifty-six miles. The command then consisted of three brigades: Col. HANSON'S, the Fortieth Kentucky, Thirty-ninth Kentucky, one section of battery, and three companies of the Twelfth O. V. C.; Col. RATCLIFFE'S, the Twelfth O. V. C., and Thirty-seventh Kentucky; Colonel BROWN'S, the Forty-fifth Kentucky and Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. On the morning of the 9th, Thursday, they were arranged thus: Col. BROWN'S brigade on the right, Col. RATCLIFFE'S on the left, and Col. HANSON'S in the rear on the Ticktown pike. During this arrangement of brigades some misunderstanding existed, and seven companies of the Eleventh Michigan got in the rear. The column, which had advanced through a drenching rain in the night, moved forward to within a mile of Mount Sterling, beyond the toll-gate, where they completely surprised the rebels, who fired heavily but without any order, upon the column. All the horses of one howitzer were killed in a few moments, the gun and dead horses choking up the road. The artillerymen attempted to use the piece dismounted, when nearly every gunner was shot down. A dismount of the whole column was ordered, amidst some confusion and symptoms of panic. Every officer did his duty, and rallied the men in a few moments. The troops filed to the right and left dismounted and opened a galling fire, driving the rebels before them, killing large numbers, and forcing back the rebel line of battle in a few moments beyond their first position. Just then the seven companies of the Eleventh Michigan in the rear, which had formed upon a stone fence upon the right, were ordered forward. They obeyed gallantly, joined by the stragglers who had come up from the field, and those who had gone back to the rear. The Twelfth Ohio, Thirty-seventh and Fortieth Kentucky, on the extreme left, [illegible] the rebels gradually extended their lines, with the Forty-fifth, under Col. BROWN, on the immediate right, until the town was flanked on the left, Col. BROWN charging through the town. The troops left in charge of the horses were ordered to charge through the town to support the dismounted men, which they did gallantly. In a few moments after the charge the town was cleared of rebels, and occupied by the main body of our troops. The two howitzers being placed in the centre, commanded the principal streets against a charge of cavalry. The piece which was taken by the rebels was recaptured by Capt. HICKS, with the aid of his men.

Following this occupation of the town, which left the horses of the command almost wholly unprotected, it was discovered that three or four hundred rebels dismounted had flanked the left and were attacking the rear. A good line of half their number was formed and a deadly fight of twenty minutes took place, in which the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss, but two or three of our men been wounded and a few horses killed. The Government horses, mules and twelve wagon loads of stores were recaptured. The rebel dead and wounded were very numerous, ninety dead rebels being counted in a half mile square, by one of Gen. BURBRIDGE'S Staff. In this first engagement but six Union soldiers were killed.

At seven or eight o'clock the pickets on the Winchester road were driven in by GILTNER'S cavalry brigade. A detail from nearly all the regiments met them, and a brisk fight of an hour and a half ensued, where the Union loss was four killed and ten wounded; the rebel loss being very heavy. The casualties during the entire battle were, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

UNION.		REBEL.	
Killed	12	Killed	250
Wounded	75	Wounded	100
Missing	20	Missing	175

Up to last Tuesday night, 304 rebels, killed and dying from wounds, had been buried at Mt. Sterling.

The whole command was perfectly worn down, and rest being an absolute necessity, Gen. BURBRIDGE ordered the town to be barricaded, and the troops to be on the road again the next morning by four o'clock. At that hour they were in the saddle again for Lexington, and captured en route 67 prisoners. At 4 P. M. Lexington was reached, and Col. ISRAEL GARRARD'S brigade—the 9th Michigan, Col. G. S. ACKER; 7th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. G. G. MINOR, and a battalion of the 16th Kentucky, under Capt. BRADMAN, joined Gen. BURBRIDGE. From information deemed reliable, it was presumed that MORGAN'S whole force had gone to Georgetown, and from there to Frankfort. Every preparation was made to cut off his march to the State Capital, one brigade, being designated to proceed to Rough and Ready, and another to Versailles, the remainder following immediately in MORGAN'S rear. After a short time it was found that MORGAN had sent as a feint a small force of sixty men to Frankfort to make a demonstration, draw the fire of the fort, cause a concentration of troops in that direction, and conceal the real movement of his force in the direction of Paris. He did not occupy Paris or destroy the bridges there, the forces being very advantageously posted, but pressed on to Cynthiana, reaching there at daylight Saturday morning, and capturing the small force of Col. GARIS. He used the flag of truce as a protection in the attack on Col. GARIS' force, compelling one of the citizens to march up with it at the point of the bayonet, and keeping up all the while a hot fire upon the Union troops. MORGAN remained in Cynthiana Friday night, expecting BURBRIDGE'S forces, and exultant over the defeat of HOBSON. His forces were drawn up in line of battle Friday night, crossing the Millersburgh pike, a mile east of town.

At 12 o'clock Friday night Gen. BURBRIDGE moved his columns in the direction of Paris, and, taking some prisoners on the road, arrived there at daylight June 11. He rested all day, and heard of the fight with HOBSON at Cynthiana. At midnight of Saturday he started for Cynthiana, and arrived there just before daylight. The Thirty-seventh Kentucky, under command of Maj. TYLER, were two miles in the advance, and discovered the rebel force one mile from town, in a line of battle over a mile long. They were posted behind stone walls, in houses, and along cross-fences. The Thirty-seventh Kentucky advanced along the pike, deployed as skirmishers, and fought the enemy for three-quarters of an hour. Gen. BURBRIDGE came up during the skirmish, and coolly and deliberately formed his line of battle in the face of the enemy, about four hundred yards from their advance line, placing his two twelve-pounders on the pike. The infantry was posted on the right and left of the artillery, and the cavalry on the flanks—the 7th Ohio on the left, and the 9th Michigan on the right. The cavalry simultaneously flanked the rebels and turned back their lines, the infantry in the centre advancing steadily and forcing back the rebel lines. The rebel right gave way first, Col. MINOR charging in three lines, under a heavy rebel fire at short range, and relying on the saber. Col. HOWARD SMITH quailed before their advance, and, turning his horse, led his men in a panic to and through the town. In charging upon the rebel left, the Ninth Michigan struck too far to the right, and cut through the rebel line, driving them to the river, but leaving a gap through which MORGAN and a few hundred of his men escaped, following down the river, and taking the Augusta pike. The infantry pressed back the rebel centre, and repulsed handsomely a cavalry charge. The artillery meanwhile was moved up the pike, within half a mile of town, and had hardly got in position when another cavalry charge was made upon it. But a sweeping fire of canister swept men and horses before it, and the rout already begun reached its climax. One by one at first the rebels fell back through the town, crossed the river and followed the Williamstown pike. The whole line closed in on them, and they rushed tumultuously through the streets. Down the railroad, over fences, up steep banks and through the bottoms the rebels plunged headlong in their haste to escape. Hemmed in on the east side of the river, their line of escape was over the bridge west of town, which was filled with routed and panic-stricken horsemen. A general charge by columns down the streets was made by Gen. BURBRIDGE'S forces, and MORGAN'S command completely routed. The rebels, unable to cross the bridge, pushed into the river, great numbers of whom were killed or drowned while crossing. Those who remained together struck off to the west, and were followed for six miles out by the pursuing forces, leaving their killed and wounded at every point. In the engagement, MORGAN himself commanded at first, but soon left his men under Col. HOWARD SMITH, and took to his heels.

Gen. BURBRIDGE'S success was complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, and 100 killed or drowned. The wounded are most of them so severely injured as to be unfitted for service hereafter, and many of them mortally wounded. Their rebel friends have concealed their number, making it difficult to obtain a reliable estimate. The losses in Gen. BURBRIDGE'S command were sixteen killed and mortally wounded, 29 wounded, and none missing. One thousand two hundred horses were captured, and a large supply of ammunition, and 100 prisoners retaken.

Sunday night, Gen. BURBRIDGE and staff, with four companies of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, rode all night, and reached Georgetown by daylight. Col. GARRARD'S command, which was mounted on fresh horses, and Col. HANSON'S brigade, continued the pursuit. Col. GARRARD'S brigade followed MORGAN closely to Clack Mountain, near Moorehead, when further pursuit would have been fruitless. The force had ridden the first 85 miles in 24 hours, and were worn down, out of rations, beyond the reach of forage, and unable to overhaul the main rebel force. The total number who escaped with MORGAN, according to reliable estimates, will not exceed 700. The remainder are killed, wounded, prisoners or skulking to find a more favorable opportunity for escape. MORGAN'S prestige is gone, and he sinks out of sight as the worst-whipped rebel General ever sent on a raiding expedition. Invited into the State by rebels, and aided by them at every turn, he found more than a match in the vigor and skill of Gen. BURBRIDGE and the bravery of his men. Even the hundred-day men did themselves great credit, especially those under Gen. HOBSON. The severity of the fighting is shown in the large number of killed and mortally wounded in the various battles. In the vigor which was shown in the pursuit and defeat of MORGAN, no cavalry force have made a better record than the Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky regiments engaged under Gen. BURBRIDGE. Not a man or officer failed to do his duty. Gen. BURBRIDGE'S staff rendered him valuable assistance, exposing themselves fearlessly wherever duty called them. It consisted of Col. WICKLIFFE COOPER, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry; Lieut. R. VANCE, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Capt. W. O. WATTS, Judge Advocate of the District of Kentucky, and A. D. C.; Lieut. ANDREWS, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. T. ELLIOTT, A. D. C., and Lieut. DUKE, A. D. C.

The brigade commanders, Cols. Garrard, Hanson and Brown, distinguished themselves for gallantry. So also did Lieut. Col. Bently, of the Twelfth Ohio; Lieut.-Col. Mullins, Tenth Kentucky; Major Tyler, Thirty-seventh Kentucky; Col. Acker, Ninth Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Minor, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and Col. Ratcliffe, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry. At the Mount Sterling engagement Major MULLIGAN and Capt. HENSON, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, who were mortally wounded, displayed great bravery.

Gen. BURBRIDGE finds a great task before him in so administering the military affairs of the State so as to secure full protection to loyal citizens. He designs to organize a large force of colored troops for State defence. The Union men of the State will tolerate no avowed rebel sympathizers in their midst, the issue now being narrowed down to this: Shall loyal or disloyal men live in Kentucky? It is a satisfaction to know that Gen. BURBRIDGE will sustain and protect loyal men. The raid of MORGAN has unmasked many conservatives, and they will find a swift and speedy retribution awaiting them. Quite a number of arrests have already been made in Lexington, of parties who will be sent beyond the lines for their open manifestation of rebel sympathies.

SIGMA.

A HISTORICAL BALE OF COTTON.—When the steamer *Lexington* was burnt in Long Island Sound, January 13, 1840, DAVID CROWLEY, of this city, second mate, was saved on a bale of cotton, upon which he drifted two days and nights, and finally went ashore at Riverhead, Long Island. This bale of cotton Mr. CROWLEY has preserved with religious care until the present time, but the price of the staple to-day has brought out the sacred relic for sale. It is of remarkable quality, and the three hundred pound bale is worth from four to five hundred dollars.—*Providence Journal.*

HUMANITY VS. REBELS.

Medicines for the South—Should the Embargo be Removed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following resolutions I presented to the recent meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Irving Hall, without any prefatory remark, thinking that they would commend themselves to the good sense and innate humanity of a profession accustomed to treat diseases and wounds irrespective of their causes or the character of their possessor:

Whereas, It is the duty and great distinction of Christian nations and in conformity with the highest instincts of humanity to assuage the sufferings and mitigate the horrors of war in every possible manner, in which attempt the medical profession has ever been eminently conspicuous; and

Whereas, The stringency of our blockade of the Southern coast has to a great extent deprived the sick and wounded, the feeble babe and helpless woman and the aged men, as well as the sufferers by wounds and disease in the ranks of our enemies, of needful appliances to relieve pain and save life; and

Whereas, From the same cause thousands and tens of thousands of our own brave sons and brothers fighting for the holy cause of our glorious Union, and left wounded on the battle-field in the hands of the enemy, have been compelled to have operations performed without the relief and benefit which chloroform would bring, and have lain in suffering unto death in the hospitals of the South from the absolute destitution of the country of many needful medicines and instruments of surgery; and

Whereas, These articles are in no respect to be considered as among the "sinews of war," and, as has been seen, are not material to a vigorous prosecution of rebellious warfare; and,

Whereas, This association numbers among its lawful members the medical men of the entire thirty-four States of this Union, we deem it eminently fitting that we should urge upon the Government and people of the United States to remember the universal brotherhood of man and the undying attributes of humanity; it is therefore unanimously

Resolved—That this association request the President of the United States to take such action as shall cause all medicines and medical and surgical instruments and appliances to be excluded from the list of articles called "contraband of war," and that such articles in any quantity may be purchased by any person in any State of the Union, and may be conveyed beyond our lines under a flag of truce after proper inspection, so as to give every necessary comfort to relieve any person suffering, whether of our own soldiers or that of the enemy.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions and preamble be sent to the President and heads of departments, and to each and every member of the United States Senate, attested by the officers of this association, and that every member be requested to use all the influence in his power to assist in stripping this fratricidal war of some of its unnecessary horrors, and thereby to inaugurate the reëstablishment of more kindly feelings, and to smooth away some of the obstructions to the reconciliation of our misguided brethren.

Resolved, That a committee representing every State of the Union here present, convey these resolutions to the President.

Much to my astonishment they were put aside without debate, and no opportunity was afforded me to make any remark upon them.

There were three reasons why these resolutions, dictated solely by a sympathy with suffering, were thus summarily shelved. 1. Most of the noise was made, and a few of the votes were given, from personal professional jealousies and rancor. Such men, who would not stop at anything to compass their own petty private ends, are unworthy of attention. 2. Some thought it best to put the whole matter aside as quietly as possible, thinking that it was a firebrand, destined to disturb the harmony of the meeting. This many afterward felt was an error. For, whether or not it was a mistake to introduce these resolutions, after they were presented, the association could not dismiss them without an injury to themselves. This many now acknowledge. 3. Others, and perhaps the larger part of those voting against them, did it from pure, patriotic motives, without much thought. They imagined that I was a Copperhead, and that this was a "dodge" intended to show sympathy with the South and harass the Government here. In this they greatly erred, for I have ever supported the Administration in every way in my power, as most of my New-York brethren have ever known. But there are stronger reasons than that why one should vote for these resolutions, and I purpose now to say, very briefly, what I should have done had I had an opportunity to defend the resolutions at the meeting.

Whatever it may be the duty of a soldier to do, a physician and surgeon's duty is to save life, mitigate suffering and heal disease wherever he can, whether it be friend or foe, a villain or a saint. He is not a judge. The murderer condemned to the gallows to-morrow, attempting self-destruction to-day, is to be saved by every means in the physician's power, not only that the sentence of the law may be carried out, but that he may perchance repent at the eleventh hour. It is on this principle, the duty of the philanthropic physician not to allow himself to be blinded by the bitterness of civil war, but to ever recognize the highest teachings of the Christian religion, the holy attributes of humanity, and "love to our enemies," so as to prevent, at least, all useless sufferings.

But this is not a question for individual inquiry or with different duties for any select class of the community. It belongs to the recognized code of ethics appertaining to war. The old chivalric warrior spurned the idea of conquering a sick foe, but fed and nursed him till well, and then fought him on equal footing. It is not justifiable to poison the food or the wells of the enemy, or shoot poisoned missiles. When Marshal PELISSIER smoked out the Kabyles from a cave, killing thus some 600 remaining warriors, and thus putting an end thereby to the war by exterminating the tribe, a shout of execration went up from all Christendom for having thus renewed the era of barbarism and the horrors of Indian warfare.

Never till this time have medicines and medical and surgical appliances been considered "contraband of war," and the statement has recently been made in the British Parliament, that in our thus so considering them, we were degenerating to an age of barbarism.

When the rebel authorities sent word to Gen. BUTLER that the small-pox was rife among their prisoners, and asked for vaccine, if they had acted with this spirit, they would have let them die; and Gen. BUTLER should have refused to send vaccine, or sent matter rather for inoculating the small-pox itself, so that at the cost of a few Union soldiers' lives, a pestilence might have spread over the whole Southern country, and swept the land of rebels.

What, however, has heretofore been the custom? We can find precedents at home. During the last Mexican war, the hospitals at Matamoras were visited by Dr. SIMONS, now in New-York, and late in charge of David's Island hospitals. He visited the Mexican hospitals, then under the charge of the distinguished Dr. ORTEGAS. Dr. S. noted the stumps of amputated limbs dressed with a numerous sutures, and instead of adhesive straps, bandages of tarred cloth. Dr. S. said, "Why do you dress your wounded thus? We don't put in half so many sutures and fill the interstices with adhesive plaster." "You forget that you have blockaded us and we can't get plaster," was the reply.

Upon Dr. SIMONS reporting to Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, then commanding the American army, Gen. TAYLOR requested Dr. ORTEGAS to make requisitions for such medical supplies as he needed, and present them to his Quartermaster; and ever after from our stores the Mexican hospitals were abundantly supplied with needful medicines.

Contrast with this the following, cut from the TIMES of June 10, being from an account of Gen. AVERILL'S late raid:

MEDICAL STORES DESTROYED.

A colored woman came up to the rear guard of the column and informed them that in a cave about a mile up the mountain medical stores were concealed. Twelve men were detailed to search for them, and on reaching the spot were assailed by some thirty rebels on guard. They retreated to the main column and returned reinforced. The rebels skedaddled, the cave was entered, a large quantity of medicines and surgical instruments were discovered, all of which were destroyed.

In a day or two after you may find a statement entitled "Rebel Atrocities," or with some such heading, which will state the truth that we are losing 360 Union prisoners a week; and, contrasting this mortality with the loss in our Northern hospitals. Does not the Mexican doctor's reply come in here—"You forget that you have blockaded us."

We have thirty thousand Union soldiers now held as prisoners in an unhealthy country, with unaccustomed food, water, air, and without medicines. Those sent home exchanged, dying from dysenteries and fevers, which you have not permitted medicines to go to cure, you daguerreotype in your pictorial papers, and send broadcast over the country to stir up the bitter feelings engendered by civil war, when in truth the fault is ours, and not of the rebels.

After the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Gen. HALLECK directed Dr. [illegible], the Director of Medical Transportation, [illegible] to make no distinction between the wounded, and rebel and wounded men fared alike. Do you say such treatment is not reciprocated? It is not true. The result in this instance was, that for two years after, Dr. HUFF'S hospital boats were ever respected upon the river, and were never fired upon by guerrillas or regulars in the rebel ranks. Dr. HUFF is now on a similar service in our harbor, and can vouch for this fact.

So, too, the Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners says that he never makes any difference between prisoners and Union men, and the consequence is that he never, in his very arduous duties, has any difficulties or collisions with the rebels.

It is urged that such kindness on our part would be misused by the rebels. If any have unfortunately allowed themselves to believe that every instinct of humanity is driven out of the hearts of the rebels, let them remember that every proposition tending to amelioration of the annoyances and sufferings incident to warfare has come from the rebels; indeed, the recognition of surgeons as non-combatants, and their being immediately released when taken prisoners, came from the rebels, and was accepted by us.

I do not think it true that the rebels willingly starve and ill-treat our wounded prisoners. I have personally heard from numerous returned prisoners, who tell me that they are fed as well as are the rebels themselves. Not as well surely as are our prisoners, because they have not the supplies, and the contrast is marked to our well-fed men.

Let the public believe what they may, we are members of a holy profession, bound by custom by the obligations with which we voluntarily entered when we took our diplomas to practice the healing art, in order to do good to the human race, without other leading object. We have proved it to be so in this war. When a call has been made for volunteer surgeons, have not tens and hundreds left their patients here, at home, and hastened to the battle-field without any remuneration? What other citizens have thus done? Not our militia soldiers. They have had their rations, their monthly pay, new uniforms and camp equipage given to them by our Government, and their business has been attended, while they were away by others, so that they have met with no loss.

And the medical men in the Southern army! We know them. They are members of this association. You would trust them, many would think, if they were Masons or Odd Fellows. The brotherhood of medicine is a closer bond than any tie of a secret society, and the Hippocratic oath stronger than any abracadabra of any secret society. Not since the war commenced has a single inhumanity been reported against any medical man, North or South. I say this to the honor of the glorious profession of medicine. Can we not, then, trust the medical men of the South with chloroform and opium, and calomel and quinine and ipecac. The life of the arch rebels, of DAVIS or LEE, or TOOMBS will not thereby be saved. The rich and the lofty will find any medicine they may desire, but the poor and the lowly (perhaps poor and lowly, because holding in the hearts true sentiments for our glorious flag) they are the sufferers. Every officer carries in his pocket wherever he goes a small vial of precious chloroform, for his own relief, if he chance to be wounded; but the poor man in the ranks, and our sons and brothers, wounded and prisoners can obtain no such lethean draft. They must suffer and die because of our inhumanity.

Let us support these resolutions by all means in our power, and then having acted as became humane men, in conformity, too, to the elevated principles of our profession, we may, when this war ceases, and every rebel is crushed out of existence by the supremacy of our laws, again meet as the American Medical Association, with delegates, as formerly, from the thirty-four States of our Union, and be enabled to look each other full in the face, and say to those now in the ranks opposed to us, we have "fought the good fight and kept the faith," and maintained the honor of our profession, nor tarnished its fame by any act of neglect or inhumanity.

Such, Mr. Editor, is somewhat I would have said to my brethren had I had the opportunity, and what I would say to the rulers of the people of the United States. It is horrible to think of the suffering by this war. It is far more horrible to think that there is any that we might relieve and refuse to do it.

Truly yours, A. K. GARDNER, M. D.

No. 141 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RETURN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

DAYTON, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

When RICHARD the lion-hearted returned unexpectedly to England, the intelligence was conveyed to the French Court in the significant dispatch, "the Devil has broken loose again." The language is not inappropriate to this occasion. Had his satanic majesty suddenly appeared before the Delegate Convention at Hamilton, yesterday, the astonishment of those present could not have been more profound, nor their exultation more defiant than when the leader of Confederate Democracy in Ohio, flanked by CHRIS. HUGHES, and DEVLIN, of Indiana, entered the door of the Court-house, and advanced to the platform.

The nominations of delegates to the Chicago Convention had been made, and a series of resolutions, more openly secession than any, perhaps, ever adopted by the Democracy of Butler County, presented for action, when this apparition—for such it was at first regarded—terminated the proceedings rather abruptly. The resolutions were declared adopted in the confusion, and one wild, prolonged shout arose and was continued till lungs were exhausted and voices failed. The excitement reached a pitch of frenzy rarely, if ever equalled. As the news spread, men came running from all quarters of the village and the court-house soon overflowed. Some came from curiosity, many from a desire to see the martyr, and more to bid him a hearty welcome home.

When silence was restored, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proceeded to read a carefully written speech, very adroitly worded, but full of the malignant and bitter spirit of an enemy to the Government. It related chiefly to what he considers the outrages inflicted upon him by the Government. It was, in fact, a revision of the old story of his wrongs, intended to excite sympathy and stimulate contributions to the languishing ten cent fund which has been his main pecuniary reliance during his residence in Windsor. The martyr chose to be mysterious on the subject of his return, and declined to satisfy the curiosity of the people as to the manner in which it was effected. So important did he consider it, that he avowed his unwillingness to impart the information to his family. Of one thing, however, he assured his audience, he had come home to stay. You have the speech, however, and it is unnecessary to rehearse it.

At the conclusion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S remarks, which did not occupy more than twenty minutes, he left for the cars. Daytonward, and the convention broke up in a tumultuous mob, yelling and shrieking at his heels. The scene at the station was a reënactment of that at the court-house. We should doubtless have had not only a glimpse of the martyr there, but a speech also, had not a half-dozen veterans, with arms, appeared on the platform. They were on their way home, ignorant of the presence of the anointed martyr. But it was all the same. The martyr took the rear car, the shutters were drawn down, and nothing more was seen or heard of him, though the vociferations and clamors of the struggling crowd were continued till the train moved out of sight.

Nothing could exceed the delight of the Hamilton Butternuts. After their idol had gone they gathered in bar-rooms and saloons, and drank his health in rousing bumpers; they gathered in knots about the court-house, and recounted all the particulars, and swearing never was anything so handsomely done since the world began. Walking along the street they would break out into involuntary guffaws rounding off into a wild "Rah for VALLANDIGHAM." They chuckled inwardly, exploded outwardly, threw up their hats, cocked up their heels, slapped each other on the back with greater familiarity than ever, and with a thwack that sounded like the stroke of a shoulder-hitter, swore louder, walked lighter, and talked tighter than in the palmiest days of Democratic town meetings, county conventions, or general elections. One red-faced Irishman, with a bulbous nose and extraordinary lock of hair coming down to his eyebrows, concealing a villainously low forehead, made the streets ring with hurrahs. "I've paid me jail bills, be Jasus, for eighteen months. 'Rah for VALLANDIGHAM! It's meself as fought in the Mixican war, when ould ABE was a pace man, be Jasus, an' didn't want to give us anything to ate. I'm a pace man now meself. 'Rah for VALLANDIGHAM!'" and so on for quantity.

The six o'clock train, from Hamilton to Dayton, brought a large delegation of Middletown Butternuts, who had been at the convention. Among them was a carroty-haired individual, with a vacant sort of face and expressionless bluish-gray eyes, which were temporarily burnished up by the excitement and much whisky. He hadn't recovered from his astonishment yet. He was tickled to his toes. "Has VALLANDIGHAM really returned?" inquired a passenger of another. "That's what's the matter," broke in Middletown, "that's what's the matter, old hoss." He crumpled up his soft tile, shook it out, and stuck it on the toe of his boot, extending and raising the leg to a level with his head. "That's what's the matter, I say. Glory to Gideon! Ha, ha, ha! 'Rah for VALLANDIGHAM. What'l corn's a bushel and oat's three pecks, boys. 'Rah for VALLANDIGHAM, harvest or no harvest. Will they arrest Val?—eh? Middletown's a brave place, I 'xpect; that's where I hang up, boys. Val's going to Dayton to stay, and if they don't let him 'lone, by G—d, the town 'll be in ashes, and I'll help plant a corn field there. How'd Val get home? Ha, ha, ha; wasn't it good, though, d—d good. How'd he get home? That's his business. That's for them as don't know to find out. He got there, didn't he, boys?" and the boys, generally burly, double-breasted fellows, in slouchy clothes, and very dirty and greasy collars, yelled assent. This sort of thing continued till the party dropped off at the "brave place."

There was no demonstration at Dayton on the arrival of the martyr. His coming was known to very few persons, who kept it close. A close carriage, ordered by telegraph from Hamilton, was at the depot and took him immediately to his residence. The news soon spread around town, and the effect was instant. The Butternuts commenced gathering in clusters at their favorite resorts. There was great commotion at CATHCART'S stable, and it is believed runners were sent out to spread the news through the country and call in the faithful. Toward dark the tide set in for the martyr's house. There was a continual ebb and flow, but none were admitted. The front door was locked, the parlor curtains drawn down, and the rear entrance barred. An excited Irishman, who probably came to this country in rags and has managed to remain in them ever since, stood on the door stone in a high state of indignation, and insisting on immediate admission to the august presence. "It's twenty miles I've followed him this blessed day," said he, "and be Jasus I'm going to see him now." But he didn't. The excitement took hold of the female Secessionists strongly. They flocked about the house, peeped in at the windows, tried the doors and looked for the coal hole. It seemed impossible for these people to tear themselves away. They lingered about the house, grouped under the trees in the dooryard, and sitting on the curbstone in the street, talking in an undertone, till late into the night. Then, when most of them had departed, the nabobs, the silk stocking gentry, who only need the paternity and ownership of a dozen or so negroes to perfect their patent of Southern nobility, crawled off by-streets to the rear of the house and were admitted to a conference. What transpired is, of course, not made public. We shall probably know more about it to-day.

The excitement was not confined to the Butternuts alone. The loyal citizens of Dayton also gathered in informal consultation. There were some anxious faces. It was believed this convicted traitor, this runner of blockades, this guest of the Jeff. Davises and Bishop Polks, this sympathizer with British aristocracy and lover of British monarchy, had returned with the sole purpose of creating trouble and breeding mischief in the city cursed by his presence. By many it is believed he was in collusion with JOHN MORGAN, and projected his raid into Dayton so as to receive the support of the redoubtable JOHN, who supposed he would have no let or hindrance to a swift march through Kentucky and into Montgomery County, supposing disaffection with the Government to be widespread. They were to make a joint effort to revolutionize the State and seize upon its Government. To help to this conclusion, these theorists point to the coincidence of action between the two traitors, and the time selected, when, as they supposed, not only the regular troops, but the militia of the State were at the front, and too far off to be recalled before the work was accomplished. Another class think that VALLANDIGHAM found the profits of his first martyrdom exhausted, and was as anxious as J. N. Free for a second. The ten cent contributions had fallen off entirely; all interest in the martyr was dying out; he was in a high state of neglect; the county of Montgomery was becoming abolitionized; his chances for the Presidency were fading out. It was time to strike, and the opportunity was favorable. He could not only accomplish something for himself, but probably for his friends at Richmond by stirring up a row in the rear, possibly a riot, and contingently a revolution. In either case he would be the gainer, and certainly had nothing to lose by it but life; and that has become as valueless and burdensome as BENEDICT ARNOLD'S.

So he took the responsibility; advised a few trusty friends of his coming; was finally ferried across the border, and in the disguise of an Italian organ-grinder—it is reported, but not entirely credited—his features and form very favorably assisting this deception, and a trick monkey which (it is reported) accompanied him, and a large box, resembling the instrument, helping on the disguise, he succeeded in reaching a point near Hamilton without being detected, where he was taken in charge, and conveyed to the house of CHRIS. HUGHES, and thence carried and revealed to the faithful in the convention yesterday afternoon.

A report prevailed, and was generally believed, last evening, that VALLANDIGHAM left the city on the 8 o'clock train on the Dayton and Michigan road—supposed for Canada. It was hoped this was true, not by Republicans, but by thoughtful Democrats, who are apprehensive of trouble. His coming, the latter say, can do neither him nor themselves any good. It has served to revive old animosities. The bruisers and shoulder-hitters—the fellows with low foreheads, bull necks, thick hides and thicker skulls—rejoice at the prospect of a row, and already show themselves in bold front, talking about what they would do in case the Government thinks proper to enforce its sentence against the traitor.

It is certainly a bold challenge to the Government. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is conscious that his return is a violation of his sentence, and a contempt of authority which any but a very indulgent government would not overlook. Possibly he desires to challenge its strength. Possibly he counts upon an uprising in his favor. He may have counted the cost, and deliberately determined, in case the sentence is enforced, to resist it, and bring on civil war in Ohio. It may be that he desires to do this bloody thing. He is no better than JEFF. DAVIS, and not half so manly in his hostility to the Government of the United States. JEFF. doesn't solicit the protection of the Government at which he strikes. He defies its power and asks no favors. He disdains to stab in the dark. The *rôle* of the assassin he leaves to less courageous minds. The malignant and cunning traitor, who has watched across the border for a favorable opportunity to stir up a fire in the rear of the armies, enjoys the privileges and honors of that occupation. He is here for a purpose, and that purpose, if antecedents are worth anything, argues no good to the country or the peace of Ohio, which has set the seal of condemnation so broadly on his forehead that, had he no more audacity than the first murderer, he would flee to the ends of the world rather than encounter the indignation of the people of the State that repudiated him last fall by a majority of over one hundred thousand votes.

P.

Vallandigham's Motive.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

People are puzzling themselves with conjectures as to VALLANDIGHAM'S motive for returning to Ohio just now, after waiting and watching over the border so long. Some have considered it possible that he really expected to coöperate with JOHN MORGAN. Others imagine that the absence of the National Guard from Ohio was supposed to offer an opportunity to make mischief. VALLANDIGHAM himself gives no reason for his movement that would not have been as applicable every day since he entered Canada as now. He would have us believe he is anxious about the vindication of personal liberty, and solicitous to be a champion of the people in that regard. But, according to his own testimony, his friends have enjoyed the largest liberty of speech in his absence, and he can hardly hope that his individual exertions will better their condition.

The fact seems to be about this: VALLANDIGHAM was content to remain in exile, so long as distance lent enchantment to the view taken of him by his followers, and he found that his absence from Ohio gave him more notoriety than his presence in the State would be likely to yield. But latterly he has found himself in the way of being forgotten. His own party expressly disowned his leadership in the late State Convention. The ten cent subscription dried up, and all the money that could be scraped together for him, being invested in British funds, there was no likelihood of further pecuniary emolument incidental to exile.

And VALLANDIGHAM knew that his sudden appearance among the "men of Ohio" would give him immense conspicuity. This, he had no doubt, could be turned to his advantage in the Chicago Convention. How could the Democratic National Convention fail to do him reverence? If he should not be molested by the President, he would shine as a hero, and stand a chance for the first honors of the Convention. If re-arrested there would be an increased lustre in his martyrdom, and the rôle of the martyr martyred afresh, and perhaps in Fort Warren, would be much better than that of a forgotten person on the Canada shore. If either hero or martyr, what less than the Vice-Presidency could the Chicago Convention deem a suitable reward? We may be sure that the presence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio is simply his bid for the first or second place on the Chicago ticket; and politicians will not be slow to see that his calculations have been pretty shrewdly made.

THE ROBBERY IN NEW HAVEN—MOST OF STOLEN GOLD RECOVERED.—About nine hundred of the ten hundred and thirty-nine sovereigns stolen on Monday, were recovered yesterday morning. As anticipated, the money was stolen by JOHN PENNOCK, one of the party of three Englishmen who were at the house of Capt. BOWE. After taking the money, PENNOCK went to the barber shop of Mr. FARRMAN, in Broadway, where he was shorn of his whiskers. He stated to FARRMAN that he "had been robbed, but that he had got the best of them after all." He offered the barber quite a pile of gold to secrete him, which offer was rejected. FARRMAN finally consented to go down town and purchase a suit of clothes for PENNOCK. The latter put on the clothes and stopped at the shop till dark, when he went to Centreville and lodged at FERGUSON'S over night. FERGUSON saw the gold, and, having heard of the robbery, he came to the city early in the morning, took in Messrs. JOHNSON and GILL and returned to Centreville. They secured about £900 of the gold, paid FERGUSON $400 reward, and came back contented. During the forenoon, FARRMAN, the barber, informed officer KENNEDY of his interview with PENNOCK, and stated that he believed the thief was at Centreville. The officer had not then heard of the recovery of the gold, and he immediately started for Hamden. Arriving at FERGUSON'S house, PENNOCK was found, partially intoxicated. KENNEDY arrested him after some resistance, took him into the house of CHARLES DICKERMAN, when the latter harnessed up and brought them to New-Haven. Mr. P. is now in the station-house.—*New-Haven Journal, June 15.*

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN ROCHESTER—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A LADY.—About 4 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the porter at Congress Hall met in the hall leading to the front entrance, a lady covered with blood, who staggered past him and descended the front steps into Railroad-avenue, and fell on the pavement there. He called for help and the unfortunate woman was picked up and conveyed into the office, where it was found that her throat was cut. Drs. BRADLEY and LANGWORTHY were sent for, and she was conveyed up stairs to a private room. She proved to be Mrs. W. W. SMITH, of Dubuque, Iowa, a sister of Rev. Mr. STOWE, of Canandaigua. It is stated that the woman is a victim of religious monomania. She probably cut her throat in the water closet, as blood was found there in considerable quantity, and a razor belonging to her husband who occupied a room with her, is missing. We have no time to give further particulars. The surgeons do not think she will die.—*Rochester Democrat, June 18.*

[illegible]

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER.

From the Chicago Journal.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, }
DISTRICT MEMPHIS, Monday, June 13, 1864. }

I returned to Memphis last night, and I assure you that I was glad to get back again. We have had a terrible time—have been cut all to pieces. Out of five regiments of infantry and one battery, but about 300 have been saved, all the rest being killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Col. HUMPHREYS, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, and Col. MCKEAG, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois, were killed. I saw Col. HUMPHREYS when he was shot, and afterward saw his body at Ripley. Col. MCKEAG was shot during our retreat. It is impossible to tell who are killed and wounded now, and will be for some time to come. The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment left here with about 900 men, the balance being on duty at this place as a guard to Irving Block—only eighty-eight have returned. The only officer that I know of in that regiment that was killed, was Lieut. CONWAY; he was shot through the head and heart. A number of men of that regiment were killed. I will send you the report or a copy of it as soon as I possibly can.

It has been a terrible disaster. We have lost not less than 2,500 men, including 1,200 to 1,500 killed and wounded, upwards of 220 wagons, 16 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition, and 5,000 stand of small arms.

The fight took place about two miles west of Baldwin, a town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, forty miles south of Corinth. It was certainly a fearful thing. The prisoners that we took all said that the enemy had at least 27,000 to 30,000, while our force did not exceed 7,000. We were completely overwhelmed. A great number of POLK's forces were there.

It rained every day but one while we were out, and I kept soaked pretty well all the time; still I am better than I have been for months, although quite thin. I lost everything I had. I was in the saddle over fifty-six hours, only getting off three or four times, and then not to exceed thirty minutes at any one time. I was completely cut off at one time, and did not have a staff officer or even an orderly with me. By almost superhuman efforts, in tearing down a rail fence, I managed to get through, but it was an awful gauntlet to run, I assure you. Col. HOAG and Capt. WOODRUFF are well.

The Mobile Blockade.

THE REBEL RAM TENNESSEE—AN ATTACK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS PROBABLE.

A correspondent writes under date of

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT GENESEE, }
OFF MOBILE, May 31, 1864. }

One pleasant afternoon, about a week ago, it was signalized to us that the ram *Tennessee*, which had been aground for a considerable time, was off and over Dog River bar. In a former communication, I remember of having informed you that this ram was sunk. Such news was directly communicated to us from the Sound, at that time; so we all believed it, and I felt justified in communicating the same to you. But there was some mistake about it. Some other craft sunk, or something else happened to give rise to the report. Perhaps some optical illusion was the cause. I don't know; at any rate she did not sink, or go down, or cease to be visible. But the famous ram *has been* aground, and, as soon as we learned that she was again afloat, and over the bar, word was sent to Admiral FARRAGUT, at Pensacola, who, on the following day, arrived here on the *Hartford*.

In the latter part of the following day, our entire fleet, then consisting of seven sloops-of-war and three gunboats, weighed anchor for the purpose of a fleet drill, and, I much suspect, for another purpose beside. The weather was delightful, and the departing day glorious. As we formed into the different lines of battle, now closely huddled together, now forming a circle, and then formed into an extensive line; now moving as if life depended on our speed, and now, again, as slowly as possible, we presented a formidable and warlike appearance I can assure you. And as the long row of ever-changing signals, streaming from the flag-ship, and the answering pennants of the fleet caught the descending rays of the fast sinking sun, there was a splendor to the scene that lent enchantment to the beholder.

Keeping forever just astern, or outside the fleet, was the queerest little tugboat I have ever seen, which arrived that afternoon from New-Orleans. I know that the rebels at the fort must have considered her a monster or some other dangerous kind of craft. "What can such a movement mean? When the shades of night are gathered 'round us, do they contemplate an attack?" were questions, no doubt, propounded in the stronghold of Morgan. At any rate, through the night there was no small amount of signalizing between Morgan and Gaines, and the next morning, lo! and behold, there, in open sight close to Morgan, was the whole maritime force of the rebs here, consisting of four gunboats and two rams, one of which was the identical *Tennessee*.

I conclude that when the Admiral of our squadron cannot divine a way to ascertain what he desires to know, whether it have reference to the grounded or floating condition of a ram, or the available force of the enemy, it will be after this. From that day to the present, the rebel craft have hugged the fort, and have been continually in sight of us.

I think I am justified in saying that the signs of the times at present seem to indicate a fight ere long. We saw to-day a large number of men busily at work erecting a battery on the shore. The *Metacomet* has gone thither to pepper the traitors. That there are a goodly number of batteries erected along the shore, and that we shall find the entrance to Mobile powerfully fortified, with all sorts of obstacles in the way, there is no doubt. Yet we hope to prove ourselves adequate to the task of surmounting all.

The sloop-of-war *Galena*, which bore a conspicuous part in the fight with Fort Darling, in the Spring of 1862, and with whom we were associated for some months in that part of rebeldom, arrived here a few days since, having been thoroughly repaired, looking as staunch and strong as ever. The *Monongahela*, which was with us in all the fights at Port Hudson, has also arrived. She has been converted into a sort of ram. Thirty feet of her, forward, have been made solid with oak and iron. She is a powerful vessel, and considered competent, by striking, to sink even the *Tennessee*. The *Brooklyn* and some other vessels are daily expected; and thus we are led to conclude that the day is not far distant when the dark smoke will curl over and around the now disgraced walls of Morgan, till the contest ends, and the old flag victoriously waves in the breeze now tainted by the emblem of Slavery and treason.

The Sanitary Fair and the Gifts from England.

The following letters appear in the London *Morning Star*:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
LIVERPOOL, June 1, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Star:

I have received the inclosed letter from Mrs. SHERWOOD, Secretary of the Metropolitan Fair at New-York, requesting me to thank those generous friends of America who have so nobly assisted in the great work of the American Sanitary Commission, &c. I know of no more appropriate way to express the gratitude felt by the Sanitary Commission and by the people of the United States toward those named in the letter, and all others who have contributed to this noble and philanthropic charity, than to ask a place for her letter in your paper. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

MR. DUDLEY—My dear Sir: Will you thank those generous friends of America who have so nobly assisted in the great work of the American Sanitary Commission. The results of our fair are now $1,150,000, and we drew a check on Friday in favor of the Sanitary Commission of $1,000,000.

Please thank particularly W. H. Ward, Esq., London; Mrs. E. Dean, No. 40 Gloucester-place, London; Messrs. C. R. Schaller, No. 25 Charles-street, Regent-street, London; Johnson, Burke & Co.; Alan. Rayner & Co.; Robinson Brothers, of Leeds, for superb presents. The English cloth sold very high. I cannot give you a statement of the price brought, but it was very considerable. To one and all, whether mentioned or not, please express the gratitude of the American women, whose labor of the winter was consummated just in time to aid their wounded and suffering brethren now falling before Richmond.

Please, sir, to accept the assurances of my respect and gratitude.

Yours, &c., &c.,
ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary of the Metropolitan Fair Ladies' Executive Committee.

Miscellaneous.

Last Sunday a party of eighteen deserters came into Fort Pulaski. They are mostly from Savannah. The information they give is of little interest, inasmuch as it does not materially differ from that which we have already received. The fact of so many of the rebels deserting goes far to evidence the dissatisfied feeling existing in their army. We doubt not that entire companies and regiments are awaiting an opportunity to escape. The people of Savannah and Charleston—although the newspapers published in those places assert the contrary—have little confidence in the ability of the Southwestern army to check the onward march of SHERMAN. The daily retrograde movements of JOHNSTON is by no means pleasing to them, and their own common sense teaches them that the retreat is not voluntary on the part of their General, but is forced by the superior valor of our men. The journals alluded to are very careful to omit such intelligence as would tend to cause despondency among the people, but the people have long since come to learn that if they would know the truth concerning the results of battles, and the condition of the rebel soldiers, and the depressed feeling which is observable in their ranks, they are not to consult the Southern newspapers. The sick and wounded which are transferred to the rear tell a far different story than that written by the editors. The people in Savannah and Charleston are fully convinced of the weakness of their cause. As a proof of it look at their blanched cheeks and trembling knees.

—Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL has again assumed the duties of Provost-Marshal-General of the Department. The experience that Col. HALL has had in that particular line of service eminently fits him for the occupancy of the post.

—Gen. GORDON, with a column of men, recently advanced to Camp Finnegan, the enemy having retreated to Baldwin. After destroying the rebel [illegible] equipage, our men returned to Jacksonville.

—Gen. BIRNEY has again assumed command of the Florida District, Gen. GORDON having been ordered to report at Washington. From what we know of Gen. BIRNEY, the enemy in that section of country will discover that the Union troops are as troublesome as ever. Florida offers a fine field for raids, especially at just this season of the year.

—During the past few days Gen. FOSTER has been at various points throughout the Department, inspecting the works and suggesting improvements and additions. Very recently he visited Morris and Folly Islands.

—Charleston and Savannah papers of the 10th and 11th inst. have been received by Gen. FOSTER. They contain no important military information. Maj.-Gen. SAM. JONES is in command at Charleston.

Naval.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN ADMIRAL GREGORY'S DEPARTMENT.

Within the past few days changes of an important character have taken place in the administration of naval affairs in this vicinity. It is generally known that Rear-Admiral GREGORY is probably the superintendent of as large a fleet of men-of-war as are numbered in any squadron under the American flag. Every vessel in course of construction or repair, belonging to the Navy Department, situated east of the Allegheny Mountains, and not at Navy-yards, is under his immediate supervision. He has a larger staff than any other Admiral in the service, and his headquarters are established in this City, where everything relating to the iron-clad vessels is transacted. A large number of engineers are attached to these headquarters, among them some of the ablest in the navy. Besides these, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenants, and inferior grades of officers are constantly employed under the Admiral's orders. The changes which have taken place in this staff involve almost an entire remodeling of the different branches of business confided to the management of the superintendent. They are as follows:

Chief Engineer STIMERS, for some years the head inspector and supervisor of the steam machinery of the monitors, has been removed, in compliance with special orders from Washington.

Chief Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD has been ordered to assume the position vacated by the removal of Mr. STIMERS, and he has already commenced the performance of his duties.

The separate inspecting department, which for a long period was presided over by Chief Engineer SEWELL, at No. 48 John-street, an establishment immediately governed by the Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, has been amalgamated with the engineering branch of Admiral GREGORY's department, and the business pertaining to it will henceforward be conducted at the iron-clad depot in Canal-street, near Elm.

Chief Engineer JAMES W. KING has been within a few days employed with Admiral GREGORY's department.

The following are the chief officers of Admiral GREGORY's staff:

Commodore CADWALLADER RINGOLD, Capt. BOGGS, identified with the *Varuna*; Chief Engineer WOOD, Capt. JOHN L. WORDEN, first Commander of the *Monitor*.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following order has been issued by the Navy Department, the importance of which will be appreciated by everybody connected with the navy:

"In all cases officers attached to a squadron by order of the department are entitled to sea pay while on duty under such order, though the Commander of the squadron may occasionally employ them on shore duty, or assign them to duty on board store or receiving ships, or in hospitals."

DESCRIPTION OF REBEL TORPEDOES.

Subjoined is an extract from an official report of T. H. EASTMAN, of the Potomac Flotilla, relative to the merits of some rebel torpedoes found in the Rappahannock River:

"The torpedo holds about fifty pounds of fine priming powder; the length of the case is 14 inches; diameter, 12¼ inches; length of cupola, 4 inches; diameter of cupola, 4 inches; length of tube, ¾ inch; diameter of tube, 1¼ inch. After informing myself thoroughly as to the manner of using this weapon, (by carefully opening one,) I exploded another. The explosion, without noise, threw up a column of water sixty feet high and five feet in diameter. The appearance was grand, and if a ship was directly over one of these torpedoes, she would, in all probability, be sunk, but if alongside, excepting receiving a large quantity of water on deck, I would believe, escape uninjured. With the information gained I feel competent to use these torpedoes against the rebels whenever it is required of me."

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

The U. S. steamer *St. Jago de Cuba* sailed Thursday evening from Boston for active service. She is commanded by Capt. GILSON, of the regular navy. The U. S. transport *Bermuda* sails to-day from Philadelphia for the West Gulf Squadron, having mails, supplies and sailors for the fleet.

LATE ORDERS.

Commander ANDREW BRYSON has been detached from special duty in this City under Commodore BELL. Lieut.-Commander JOHN LEE DAVIS has been detached from the command of the iron-clad *Montauk*. Commander PATTERSON has been ordered to the command of the U. S. steamer *James Adger*.

—PHILIP READE, of Lowell, First Lieutenant of the Highland Cadets at Worcester, and nephew of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, has just received his appointment as cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, and has accepted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s. '68...C.	121	200	Nic. Transit Co.	7
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	112⅜	50	do	7¾
6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.	105¾	200	do	7⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..C.		25	do	6¾
	Small	106¾	2500	Bucks C. L. Co	1
1,000	do	106	2000	Mariposa M. Co	55
20,000	do	105⅞	100	do ...b10	55¾
4,000	do	105¾	300	do ...b10	55
9,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr C.	97¾	100	Atlantic S. S. Co	129
2,000	Tenn. 6s. '90	58	400	do	127
7,000	Mo. State 6s	69	50	Pacific M. S. Co	270
5,000	North C. St. 6s	58¾	200	N. Y. Central	131¾
10,000	M. 6s iss. to H. &		400	Erie Railway	112⅞
	St. J. R.	92	200	do	112¾
5,000	Mo. 6s. issued to		100	do ...s10	112¾
	Pac. R.	76½	50	Erie R. Pref	110
1,000	do	76¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	112
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	142
10,000	do	55⅛	50	do ...b30	143
100,000	do	55	500	do	142¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	112½	200	do ...s30	142
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	120	500	Reading R.	138¾
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		100	do	138⅝
	1st Mort.	130	300	do ...b10	138¾
20,000	Al. & T. H. In.	85	300	do ...b5	138¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	200	do	138⅞
8,500	Han. & St. J. L. G.	101	200	do ...b10	139
1,000	To. & W. 1st M ex	105	100	Mich. Cen. R.	148½
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	86	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	97½
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M		500	do	98
	Ohio Div	99¾	100	do ...s10	98
1,000	M. & P. DuC. 1st.	116	50	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128¾
3,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	105	200	do	128¾
10,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	102	300	do	128⅞
10,000	do	102¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	140
500	Am. Gold	195½	200	Chic. & N. W.	52¾
1,000	do	195¾	200	do ...b10	53
140	Fourth Nation'l B.	99½	15	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90
700	Canton Co	40	100	do	89¾
100	Del. & H. C. Co	238¾	50	do	89½
100	Cen. Coal	72¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	147¼
200	Cum. Coal Co. Pref	73	200	do ...b30	147½
250	do	72½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	113½
1600	do	72	300	do	113⅝
200	do ...b3	72¾	400	do	113¾
200	do ...b10	72	100	Mil. & P. DuC.	67¾
500	do ...b10	72¼	300	P., F. W. & C.	112¾
100	do ...b10	72⅜	300	do	112¾
200	Quick. Min. Co	73½	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf.	76½
100	do ...b10	73¾	100	do	76
300	Minn. Min. Co	50	500	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	52
300	Tol. & Wab. R.	69½	300	do	51½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	Erie Railway	113	60,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55
50	do ...c	112¾	10,000	do ...c	54⅞
100	do ...b4	113	5,000	do ...b10	55¾
100	do	112⅞	10,000	do ...b3	55½
100	Erie Railway Pr.	110¾	100	Canton Co	39½
200	Hud. Riv. R.	142½	150	do	39
100	do ...s3	142¾	100	Cen. Coal Co	74
200	Reading R. ...s3	139	200	Cumb. Coal Co	72¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	98	100	do	72½
200	do ...b3	98	400	do	72⅝
100	do ...b5	98	100	do ...b10	72¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s3	141	100	Mariposa M. Co	55
100	Chi. & R. I. R. ...c	113¾	200	do	54¾
400	do ...s3	113½	250	do ...s5	54⅝
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	53	50	Quick. M. Co	73¾
100	do ...b3	53½	200	Q'tz. Hill G. M. Co.	13
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	89¾			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	197	100	Chi. & N. W.	53½
40,000	do	197¾	400	do	53¾
2500	Erie Railway	113½	400	do	53¾
1200	do ...b3	113½	200	P., F. W. & C.	112¾
00	Hud. Riv. R.	142½	15,000	Ohio & M. C.	55¾
500	do	142½	200	Cumb. Coal Co	72¾
400	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅞	100	do ...b3	72¾
100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	112	400	Mar. Min. Co	55½
400	Toledo ...s3	148	550	do	55¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	89½			
4					

MONDAY, June 20—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was less active than for some weeks previous in the Import entries. On the other hand, there was increased activity in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Bullion. The Canal receipts, although as yet behind last season, are supplying good stocks of Wheat and Flour for export. In some sections of the West, the new Wheat crop promises less encouragingly than could be wished, the complaint being of too much dry weather.

The Money market worked easy through the week at 6@7 ₩ cent., and in the absence of an active demand from the Stock Exchange, and with only a moderate business in Merchant paper, large balances are left with the Treasury on 6 ₩ cent. interest. These deposits have enabled the Department to cancel a good portion of the 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders, with Coupons attached—a species of paper which has proved inconvenient and unsatisfactory to both the Treasury and the public. The payments on the new Loan of 1881 will begin to-morrow, and continue until the 1st July. Nearly, or quite one-half the total will go to the credit of the Treasury in the National Banks, to be gradually drawn for while the remainder can be paid into the Sub-Treasury in Certificates of Deposit or in currency or 5 ₩ cent. Coupon Legal Tenders, with accrued interest, as may best suit the convenience of the old Banks drawn upon for the money. The slight apprehension, however, that the whole operation may not be accomplished without some disturbance to the market, creates a hesitancy on the Stock Exchange, so far as the Railway and other speculations are concerned, while the attraction of the Gold interest on United States Stocks diverts a large share of the private capital seeking permanent investment. The Railway lines nearly all continue to report liberal gains in traffic over the corresponding season last year, and their Summer Dividends are expected to fully equal the declarations in January and February. The profitable employment of their Capital and Deposits in United States Securities of various kinds by the old City Banks have imparted firmness to their Stocks and increased some of their July Dividends.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	193@198¾@197¾
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	105¾@106¾@105¾
New-York Central	132¾@133¾
New-York and Erie	111¾@113⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	110@110
Rock Island	115@112¾@113¾
Michigan Southern	95¾@98
Michigan Central	144¾@148¾
Toledo	148¾@148
Illinois Central	128¾@128¾
Pacific Mail	270@302@270
Hudson River	142@146@142¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	112¾@111¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	115¾@112¾
Chicago and North Western	53@53¾
Almaden Quicksilver	75¾@73¾
Mariposa Gold	48¾@55¾
Cumberland	78¾@72¾

The Stock Market Saturday was again firm on the Government Securities at the Board, while on the Street some resales of the new 1881's were made at 106@106½ ₩ cent., ex. July interest. It was not confirmed that the Secretary designs to reopen the bidding at 104 ₩ cent., as rumored in one of the special Washington dispatches in the morning. Further considerable parcels of the 5-20's went to Europe by the steamers. The Railway speculation was tame, with no important changes in prices from Friday. Only one session of the Exchange was held. At 3 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with 4 o'clock Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	111¾	112¾	Mich. Central	148¾	148¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	106	105¾	Mich. Southern	97¾	98
N. Y. Central	131¾	131¾	Illinois Cen.	127¾	128¾
Erie	112¾	113	Pittsburgh	111¾	111¾
Erie Preferred	110¾	110	Fort Wayne	112¾	112¾
Hudson	142¾	142¾	Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Pacific Mail	280	270	Reading	139¾	139
Canton	40¾	39¾	Quicksilver	73¾	73¾
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97¾	Cum'land Coal	72	72¾
Toledo	147¾	147¾	Mariposa	54¾	54¾
Northwest	53	53	N. West Pref.	89¾	89¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	54¾	55			

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Repub.	104
Merchants'	112	Bank of N. America	111
City	111	Metropolitan	118
Tradesmen's	112½	Nassau	107
Merchants' Exchange	101	Continental	107
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	104
Commerce	112	Commonwealth	107
American Exchange	116	Import. & Traders'	110½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112½	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	105	Chi. & N. W.	109
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s Con., '76	136	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	105
Erie 2ds, '79	121	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 3ds, '83	121	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	100
Erie 4ths, '80	120	L. & W Bds	110
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110½	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	104
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86
Hudson R. 2ds, S. F. '85	122	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	116
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	116
Mich. C new 1sts, '83	132	New J. C. 1sts	105
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	114
Mich. S. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	96
N. Ind. Goshen L.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Chi. & Alt. 1st	111
Ill. Cen. '75	120	Atlantic & G. W.	99½
Al. & T. H. 1sts	110		

The price of Gold in the forenoon was 195@195½ per cent. The shipments by the day's steamers to Europe and Havana amount to $1,318,100, making for the week $1,886,663. At 3 o'clock the price of Gold was up to 196@196½ per cent. There was no change in the Money Market, and a very moderate borrowing among the Brokers.

The temporary deposits at the Sub Treasury were $1,320,507, making a total of $43,020,444 since the announcement, made late on Friday, June 3, of the advance in the rate of interest to six per cent. per annum in currency.

The following is the statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Total receipts, $2,766,254 86, including for Customs $108,000; payments, $12,005,776 47; balance, $37,898,758 65; 10-40s, $11,050.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,359,509, against $1,995,292 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,231,326, against $2,426,583 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $1,887,000, against $522,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $631,000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we have heretofore published for ten months of the current Fiscal Year, give a total Import of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Specie,) from 1st July, 1863, to 30th

April, 1864, of	$185,775,000
Add seven weeks since May 1	33,263,888
Total to date	$219,038,888
Against same time last year	173,455,126
Increased import since July 1	$45,583,762

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

July 1, 1863, to April 30, 1864	$134,245,000
Add seven weeks since May 1	24,965,917
Total to date	$159,210,917
Against same time 1863	183,492,747
Decreased Exports since July	$24,281,830

The Specie Export from New-York, from

July 1 to April 30, amounts to	$45,279,000
Add since May 1	10,942,000
Total to date	$56,221,000
Against same time 1863	51,915,000
Increased Specie Exports since July 1	$4,306,000

The July half-yearly Dividend of the Bank of Commerce is 4 ₩ cent.; Bank of New-York, 5 ₩ cent.; Seventh Ward, 5 ₩ cent.; Hanover, 5 ₩ cent., and Mechanics' and Manufacturers', 4 ₩ cent.

Mr. JOHN M. TOBIN has accepted the Presidency of the Hudson River Railroad Company, to which he was unanimously elected by the new Board of Directors, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

The books of subscription to the new Union Trust Company of New-York will be opened this day at the Shoe and Leather Bank. We hear that Mr. GEORGE W. CUYLER, banker, of Palmyra, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, late of the Hudson River Company, have each been named for the Presidency. Either would be a good selection, and so would be Mr. A. V. STOUT, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, if he could be induced to leave his present position.

The awards of the 1881 Loan at 104 ₩ cent. and upwards have not yet been announced in detail from Washington; the total amount will range, we understand, about $42,000,000, which, with the premiums, will give the Treasury $44,000,000.

The East River Bank Dividend for July is 4 per cent.

The Brooklyn City Rail Company will pay the 1st July Coupon on their Bonds, at the office of the Company, No. 17 Front-street, Brooklyn.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 18—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 76 bbls. Ashes, 7,414 bbls. Flour, 928 bbls. and 874 bags Corn Meal, 208,939 bush. Wheat, 36,360 bush. Corn, 190,393 bush. Oats, 5,577 packages Provisions, and 2,510 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $11 50 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is inactive at our quotations; Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@43c.; Rio at 41c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in demand, at rising prices. Middlings at $1 50 ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 830 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, at a reduction of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 18,850 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State and Western at $7 65@$8 00; poor to choice Extra State at $8 10@$8 50, chiefly at $8 15@$8 25, including about 5,000 bbls. to arrive this month and in July and August; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 55 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 65@$8 00
Extra State	8 10@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 40@ 8 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 60@10 00
Extra Genesee	8 55@10 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 70@11 25

Southern Flour is heavy to-day. Sales since our last 1,450 bbls. at $8 20@$8 90 for poor to good, and $9@$11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $8 10@$9 60 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request, closing at $7 40 for Jersey and $7 85 for Atlantic Mills, Brandywine and Caloric ₩ bbl.; total sales, 1,200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand to-day, at a partial decline 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 114,000 bushels, chiefly to arrive, including very choice White Michigan (reported,) at $2 15; Amber Western at $1 97@$2 03, the latter a fancy price; Red Western at $1 90@$1 95; Amber Ohio, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 87@$1 90; Milwaukee Club at $1 84@$1 88; Chicago Spring at $1 79@$1 87, ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at irregular prices; sales since our last 31,500 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 44@$1 46½, chiefly at $1 46½ for sound Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal. Oats are abundant and depressed; we quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90½c., cash, afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues in demand at $1 60@$1 62½ ₩ bushel. Canada Peas command $1 45 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 25@$1 45 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate supply and demand, at 15c.@26c. for poor to prime, and 28c.@30c. for very choice, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Are quiet but quoted steady. Week's receipts, 34,394 hides, 235 bales do.; week's sales, 23,400 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 5,600 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 29c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 28¾c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 1,500 California, 22 ℔s., 31c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Rio Grande, 20½@21 ℔s., 31c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Aspinwall, 22 ℔s., 27c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Mexican, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 3,000 Wet Salted California, 40 ℔s., on private terms; 1,300 City Slaughter, 70@75 ℔s., 13c.@13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers and speculators hands: 579,600 Dry Hides, 4,300 Wet Salted Hides and 800 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 336,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 89,800 Rio Grande, 57,500 California, &c.; 32,500 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 1,700 Maracaibo, 10,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 5,100 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,300 Savanilla, &c.; 1,600 Rio Hache, 13,600 Maranham and Para, 11,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, &c.; 1,500 East Indies, &c.; 2,500 African Kips, 3,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—The main inquiry is for Pig, at $61 for Scotch and American, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and less request at $1 50 ₩ M.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely active during the entire week, and larger transactions have been prevented only by the scarcity of desirable stock. The demand is from all sections and for most descriptions, Orinoco of all kinds being in especial request, and comparatively scarcer than other grades. Prices during the week have advanced fully ½c.@1c. on all kinds, and the market closes strong and active at the subjoined quotations, with the tendency toward still higher rates. The trade, generally, are willing sellers at current rates when they have stock, and the advance in prices is the inevitable result of the demand being in excess of the supply. The receipts from the tanneries are to a fair extent, but continue insufficient to meet the requirements of buyers. For Oak Sole there is a moderate demand at unchanged prices. The stock is light and firmly held. We quote Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 49c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 50c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted light cropped, good, 55c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted middle cropped, good, 57c.@59c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 37½c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 36½c.@37½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 37c.@37½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 35½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 32½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@51c. cash ₩ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3@3 10 ₩ gallon. Tar at $14@$16 ₩ bbl. Resin at $32@$44 ₩ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 97@$2; Bleached Winter Whale $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm, $2@$2 10; Linseed $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard $1 25@$1 30; Crude Petroleum 46c.@47c.; Refined Petroleum 78c.@80c., free, and 67c.@69c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention, and prices have favored buyers, decidedly. Sales, since our last, 7,850 bbls., in lots, at $36 50@$36 87½ for New Mess, regular delivery; $37 50 for do. June delivery, $38@$38 50 for do., July delivery, buyer's option; $34 50@$35 50 for old Mess; $35 50@$36 50 for Prime Mess; $34@$35 for Thin Mess; $31 for Sour Mess, and $30@$31 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, and 12c.@12½c., for Shoulders, ₩ ℔.; sales 80 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 12½c.@14½c., according to quality, ₩ ℔.; sales 50 pkgs. Lard is less buoyant to-day; sales, since our last, 2,100 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 15½c.@16½c. ₩ ℔. Beef continues in good demand, and advancing; sales 950 bbls., at $23@$25 50 for Extra Mess; $19 50@$22 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; and Prime Mess, $29@$31 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $28 ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 28c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 38c.@40c. for very choice State; 25c.@33c. for common to choice Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese has been in fair request, mainly for export, at 10c.@18c. for common to choice, ₩ ℔.

SKINS—Deer are in fair supply and inactive, owing to the high claims of holders. Goat are also held above the views of buyers and are quiet.

SUGARS—Are in less request at about previous prices. Sales, since our last, 210 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 18¾c., Cuba equal to 17¾c.@18¾c. Refined Sugars are less active, at 19c.@24½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 85,000 ℔s., at 15c.@15¼c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $1 46@$1 49, chiefly at $1 46@$1 48 for State, and $1 48@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate for Western, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been actively sought after, during the week, at steadily advancing prices. The inquiry has been mainly from manufacturers. The week's sales (checked by the reduced supplies available, especially of domestic, and the extreme firmness of holders,) include 500,000 ℔s Domestic Fleece at from 77c.@90c., the latter an extreme rate; 125,000 ℔s. do. Pulled at 75c.@88c.; 230 bales California, part at 45c.@53c.; 10,000 ℔s. Washed African at 55c.@60c.; 40,000 ℔s. Common Provence at 22c.; 239 bales do., on private terms; 1,400 bales Cape, chiefly at 50c.@55c.; 20 bales do. (by auction) at 50c.@52½c.; 100 bales East India at 35c.@48c.; 300 bales Mestizo at 40c.@48c.; 1,000 bales African at 40c.@45c.; 176 bales Santa Cruz Island, 100 bales unwashed Salonica, and 240 bales Donskoi and other foreign, in sundry small lots, on private terms, the market closing quite buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active to-day, with 581 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 114,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 170 tons Oil Cake at 10s., and by steamer 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London—700 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. For Bristol Channel, an Italian bark, with 25,000 bushels Wheat at 9s. 6d. For Hamburg—1,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; 15,000 gallons Whale Oil at 3⅛c. For Cadiz, a Hamburg brig, with light pipe staves at $82.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 18.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull. Buyers and sellers apart. Small sales No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 85; Amber Winter, $1 75; No. 1 Chicago Spring, private terms. CORN firm. Sales 10,000 bush. to arrive at $1 29½; No. 2. OATS—Sales 17,700 bush. Western at 83c.@83½c.; other grains nominal. PORK $35. WHISKY very active. Sales 3,400 bbls. this A. M., opening at $1 41@$1 42, and closing with sales of 1,700 bbls. at $1 45, holders asking a still further advance at the close. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and nominal at yesterday's rates to New-York: Wheat, 18¾c.; Corn, 16½c.; Oats, 10½c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Franklin and Leonard streets,)
will commence on
MONDAY, JUNE 20,
to close out their WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL,
at a great reduction.
These goods having been purchased before the new tariff and the great rise in gold, will be offered at
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN
THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
The ASSORTMENT is COMPLETE in all the
NEW STYLES OF DRESS FABRICS,
including
500 PIECES WORSTED GRENADINES,
at 25 cents per yard; cost to import, 50 cents.
ALSO,
BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES,
from ¾ to 2 yards wide.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS in all qualities.
ORGANDIES and JACONETS in great variety.
MOURNING GOODS of every description.
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
and everything pertaining to HOUSEKEEPING.
CLOAKS, in SILK and CLOTH, in great variety.
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Those wishing
GOOD AND DESIRABLE ARTICLES,
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Grenadines, Bareges, Tissues, Jaconets, Alpacas, Organdies, &c., &c., including a fine assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
for Summer wear at Retail, at reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 SIXTH-AV., BELOW ELEVENTH-ST.
Will sell, all through this month, at old prices, his large and varied stock of Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Gent's Furnishing Goods and Yankee Notions.
White Goods in great variety, embracing Mulls, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swiss Lawns, Irish Linens, Napkins, Towelings, &c.
Ribbons in every width, shade and quality.
Hosiery, Gloves and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods.
Cotton, Lisle and Silk Hose and Half Hose, all sizes and qualities.
Summer Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes.
Children's Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gent's Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers.
DRESS SHIRTS,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
GLOVES,
COLLARS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
LACE MITTS.
And everything belonging to a first-class furnishing store.
YANKEE NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

AT NO. 181 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
CLOSING OUT SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SILKS, &c., REGARDLESS OF COST.
BLACK and COLORED GRENADINES
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
FLORENTINE and LAMARTINES
AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.
CREPE MARETZ and BAREGES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MOHAIRS and ALPACCAS
BELOW JOBBERS' PRICES.
BAREGE ANGLAIS and DELAINES
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
FRENCH PRINTS and CAMBRICS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOULARD AND INDIA SILKS
AT COST PRICES.
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED SILKS
AT AUCTION PRICES.
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
SILK and CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACQUES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
And a large stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS lower than any other house in the City.
At M. ROBERTS, Jr., No 181 8th-av.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW STYLES IN PLAID SILK VELVETS.
SCARLET, WHITE, PINK, SKY AND ROYAL BLUE SILK VELVETS.
FULL LINE OF BONNET SILKS, NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET.
BLACK AND WHITE MALINE AND ILLUSION LACES.
CHEAP MILLINERY LACES, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC., ETC.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO INSPECT:
RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, SILK, MALINE AND OTHER LACES, BEFORE PURCHASING.
WE SELL CUT LENGTHS CHEAPER THAN DOWN-TOWN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VEILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.
N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation; 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 499 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH KID GLOVES.
NO. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

AT MOWBRAY'S.
CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
SILK CLOAKS, FROM $10 TO $75.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
C. & J. MOWBRAY,
269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH,
214 BOWERY, BET. SPRING AND PRINCE.

AT MOWBRAY'S.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
C. & J. MOWBRAY,
269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH,
214 BOWERY, BET. SPRING AND PRINCE.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

TENT DUCK.
100,000 YARDS 10¾ OZ., 28½ IN. PRIME
LINEN TENT DUCK.
For sale by
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Park-place.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS
FULLY ONE-THIRD BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
ORIOLES, WATERFALLS, EUGENIES, IMPERIALS, MADONNAS, and every other desirable shape, in B comers.
LADIES' GRAY HAIR and CACTUS BONNETS, from 75 cents each.
FINE SPLIT STRAWS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50.
Examine especially three lots, at $3, at $3 50, at $4 each.
BLACK AND COLORED BLOOMERS, at any price, from 25 cents each.
LARGE LINES OF CHILDREN'S and BOYS' HATS, all new this week, and unusually cheap.
SHAKERS, every size and price, from 12c. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
TARTAN PLAID RIBBONS EVERY WIDTH.
DRABS, TANS, CUIRS, AND ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS AND SHADES,
READY MONDAY MORNING.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES, ALTHOUGH GOLD IS NEARLY 200.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS-TRIMMINGS, CLOAK, HAT AND DRESS ORNAMENTS.
100 cartons of FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
READY MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.
LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND SHAWLS
From Auction
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
500 Lace Mantillas at $5, worth $10.
500 Lace Mantillas at $6, worth $12.
500 Lace Mantillas at $8, worth $16.
500 Lace Mantillas at $10, worth $20.
500 Lace Mantillas at $12, worth $25.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings at less than half price.
JUST OPENED:
1,000 pieces black Guipure and Thread Laces.
1,250 Thread Lace Veils.
Valenciennes and Point Laces.
Point and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Together with a splendid selection of every article connected with our trade.
All of which we offer at much below regular prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

MUSQUITO LACES,
White and colored, of various widths and qualities.
MUSQUITO BARS,
Tarletons, Canopy Rings, Rosettes, &c., &c.
Patent
MUSQUITO FRAMES
and Canopies, all sizes and colors.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS, trunks and valises in great variety.
LOCKWOOD, TUTTLE & MILLER,
No. 479 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SCOTT'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 497 BROADWAY.
In consequence of the recent fire, the entire stock of
CHOICE AND ELEGANT
SUMMER BONNETS
will be sold at a great sacrifice, to prepare for repairs.
NO. 497 BROADWAY.

LINEN GOODS.
All the best makes and styles of

Linen Sheeting,	Floor Linen,
Pillow Linen,	Stair Linen,
Towelings,	Table Damasks,
Shirting Linen,	Cotton Sheetings,
Napkins,	Domestic Shirtings,
Damask Cloths,	White Goods,
Doylies,	Quilts,
Towels,	Blankets,
Printed Linen,	Flannels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting of every variety of

Brocatelle,	Piano Covers,
Tapestries,	Table Covers,
Satins,	Shade Hollands,
Plushes,	Shades,
Moquettes,	Musquito Nettings,
Damasks,	Tassels,
Cottelines,	Cords,
Chintzes,	Tarletons,
Printed Lastings,	Tidies,

At Retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine BONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!
Examine our FLOWERS.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SUMMER MILLINERY BELOW COST.
In order to close the business of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, near 11th-st., now offers her rich assortment of Paris Summer Millinery at prices much below the cost of materials.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN JUNE 18TH, IN Morrisania, $270 by a boy named Frank Bourne, twelve years of age, light complexion, sore eyes. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the boy with the money, or a proportionate amount, by applying to FRANCIS BOURNE, Morrisania, or D. S. PAIGE, No. 353 Spring-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, June 1, five hundred dollar treasury note in the vicinity of the York and Erie depot, or on the Paterson train. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to me. THOS. W. WALLACE, No. 99 Prince-st., N. Y.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, ON BROADWAY, above Canal-st., containing $4 in bills, some small change and two (green) ferry tickets. If the finder will return the pocket-book to J. G. WATKINS, at the office of the New-York *Times*, he can retain the contents.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH INST., ON Madison-av., a PACKAGE OF GOLD. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of GEORGE FOX, between the hours of 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 31 East 3th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Hunchback.

WINTER GARDEN—Thrice Married—Fra Diavolo—Black-Eyed Susan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Toodles.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

MRS. HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(No. 720 Broadway)—Bohemian Girl.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—New Programme of Magic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..................$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....	$3 00	Five copies 1 year...	12 00
Two copies 1 year....	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....	$2 00	Five copies 1 year..	8 00
Three copies 1 year..	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year..............................25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE [illegible]

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch received at the War Office from City Point, dated Sunday morning, brings the intelligence that our army has advanced to within a mile of Petersburgh, where they found the enemy strongly entrenched. Several assaults were made but were unsuccessful. Our troops have however strongly intrenched their advanced position. It is supposed from the force within the enemy's new works, that Beauregard has received reinforcements from Lee. Our army, from the intrenchments they now hold, fully command the city of Petersburgh, and a number of shells have already been thrown into the city, setting fire to several houses, and doing other serious damage. The rebels, to defend Petersburgh, have been obliged to evacuate their position in front of Bermuda Hundred, which was occupied immediately by Gen. Butler, before Lee could get his troops across the James. The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, according to one account, has also been taken possession of by our forces, and Gen. Grant hopes to be able to hold it. His description of these recent movements from the Chickahominy is admirably concise, and drawn so plainly and forcibly and is such a vivid description of these great events as to impress every one with the consummate skill with which they were planned and executed. As a bold strategic movement it is altogether the greatest of the war. During the charge of the Second, Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, on Thursday last, each Corps took several redoubts, and the Ninth Corps captured four guns and four hundred and fifty prisoners. It is said Lee has moved 34,000 men forward to the support of Beauregard at Petersburgh, and another report says that the whole of Lee's army is at Petersburgh. These reports, however, are probably only conjectures.

An official report from Gen. Sherman, received yesterday, states that during the darkness of the previous night the enemy gave way, and that our pickets have penetrated his entire line from right to left. The whole army is in hot pursuit, and is as far as the Chattahoochee. Gen. Sherman adds: "I start at once for Marietta."

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Quebec is of very considerable interest. Although the Ministry recently defeated have the power of dissolution in their hands, they have not used it as yet, and probably will not until every alternative is exhausted. The sectional difficulties had assumed a character which demanded a remedy to prevent a dissolution of the existing union. The majority of Upper Canada have stood for years in strong opposition to the majority of Lower Canada. And with a view to overcome the difficulty we learn that Messrs. J. A. Macdonald and Galt, on the Conservative side, and Mr. George Brown, on the part of the Liberals, have agreed to meet in consultation, and have, it is said, already settled upon a point which it is thought can be made a basis of arrangement. It is the report of a Committee on Constitutional Changes, which embraces the question of bringing together the British American Provinces into a Federal Union, for certain purposes of common legislation and mutual defence. A coalition ministry is likely to be formed, and if so, whatever may be the ultimate issue, the present union between Upper and Lower Canada will probably be preserved a few years longer.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Ackworth, Ga., June 6th, says: "At every movement we capture more or less of the rebels, and occasionally a few come forward and voluntarily give themselves up. One of them being asked what he thought of our forces and Gen. Sherman replied in the following rather extravagant but at the same time truthful style: 'Sherman gets on a hill, flops his wings and crows; then yells out, 'Attention! creation! by kingdoms right wheel! march!' and then we get. Some of the rebel prisoners with an air of curiosity worthy of a Yank, inquire where our boys gets those guns which they load on a Sunday and fire all the week. It is easy, after a little practice, to tell a rebel shot from ours. The rebels use a finer and better powder, which on being fired gives a sharper crack. It is evidently the manufacture of British neutrality."

The citizens of Licking County, Ohio, have presented to Major-Gen. Rosecrans a beautiful service of silver, consisting of a pitcher, two goblets and a salver, all of the most exquisite workmanship, as a token of their appreciation of his distinguished services as a patriot and as a military commander.

Bishop Brownell, the Senior Bishop of the United States, has appointed Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, to go to Paris this Summer, to consecrate the new Episcopal Church recently built there by American citizens, with permission of the French Government. He will probably leave for Europe early next month.

A meeting will be held by the Ninth Ward Union Club this evening, at Bleecker Buildings, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. Ex-Gov. Wright and other prominent speakers are expected.

The libel suit brought by Count Joannes against Mr. Clancy, of the *Leader*, commences before Judge Russell this morning. The trial promises to be of interest.

The Railway speculation was dull on Saturday. Government Stocks were firm, and resales of [illegible] 1881 Bonds were made at 100@100½ per cent., ex-July interest. Gold was higher late in the day.

Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted less attention on Saturday at generally lower prices. Cotton was quiet but stiffly held. Wool, Whisky and Tobacco were active and buoyant. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Transactions in most other articles were restricted. The freight engagements were rather more extensive at firmer rates, with 581 vessels of all classes in port.

The Navy and the Blockade.

The *Evening Post* reads us a lecture for having presumed to call official attention to the defects of our new navy, and intimates that American citizens ought to keep quiet on this subject, leaving it to foreigners to find out the faults, if they exist. We do not expect to argue the *Post* into a concurrence with an opinion concerning our new navy; but we do not intend to allow it to misrepresent our position, and we are able to state facts which ought to be sufficient to satisfy any person *not connected with the Navy Department* that we are right in our view. The *Post* thus states our position:

> "In the first place, we have ships enough and men enough afloat to guard the coast. This is not doubted. The blame, if the blockade is imperfectly or negligently maintained anywhere, *would rest, therefore, primarily upon the officer of the navy* intrusted with the execution of this onerous duty."

In what school is such logic as this taught? Our naval force consists of two parts—ships and men. Both or either may be good or bad. But, says the *Post*, we have plenty of both ships and men, and *therefore* if the blockade is defective, it must be the *fault of the men*. Pray, why not the fault of the ships? We certainly never said or suggested that the fault lies with the men, but on the contrary, were very specific in our accusation against the ships.

We believe that the *personnel* of our navy is superior to any in the world; and when we see such gallant fellows as Capt. Roe, of the *Sassacus*, running his vessel right upon a rebel ram, with a perfect certainty that his boilers would be exploded by the first shot which struck them, it is difficult to say whether admiration for the gallantry of the men, or indignation at the mismanagement which would subject them to such a fate as awaited them, predominates in the mind. The Times cannot be driven by bad logic into any such position as the *Post* would assign to us. It is our opinion that we have the most competent and bravest set of officers and men who ever trod the decks of a fleet, and the worst ships in the world for their use. So much for our position.

But the *Post* says that our blockade is effective, and is acknowledged by the Powers of Europe to be so. Undoubtedly it is effective enough to comply with the law of nations. That is, we have a fleet off each blockaded harbor, which no honest trader can pass without due notice of the presence of a blockading force; and this fleet is commanded and manned by sailors who will stay at sea even in such things as the double-enders are. But it is a very different question whether the blockade is effective enough to comply with the law, or whether it is *in fact* effective; and on this question we differ with the *Post*, and these are our reasons.

The rebel cotton loan in London is selling *at about fifty, which is all that ours is worth there*. A part of it has been paid off *in cotton*, and the quantities of cotton which reach England enable the rebels to pay their interest in gold, and to keep up their credit equal to ours, and even higher; while at home their money is not worth five cents on a dollar. If it were not for their cotton, they could not pay a dollar abroad; and if the blockade were perfect, no cotton could go to England. Then the State of North Carolina has paid off all her debt in gold, by the profit of blockade-running out of Wilmington alone; which must have resulted from an enormous business in that way. And so easy is it to run the blockade, that the vessels in the trade sail regularly from Nassau, and some of them have gone *thirty times* without capture.

But the *Post* says that we have caught more than two hundred and forty steamers. That is true, but it does not answer our arguments or our facts. If the *Post* had told the whole truth, it would have added "of which not more than fifteen were caught by our entire *new* navy, the balance having been captured by merchant vessels temporarily used as men-of-war, and a few by the *old* navy;" and in order to make certain this statement, the *Post* should have referred its readers to the report of Secretary Welles to the present Congress, (page 562 Appendix,) in which he states officially, that up to Oct. 31, 1863, one hundred and seventy steamers had been captured, and of them *only seven* were caught by the new navy at sea, and three more in bays; leaving one hundred and fifty caught by merchant-built ships and ten by the old naval vessels.

The fact is that our new navy has no speed. The *Lackawana*, one of the best of the new ships, now on blockade off Mobile, as her log, published recently in the Times, shows, *goes less than eight knots an hour*. The *Ossipee*, another of the same class, was overtaken and passed by the *De Soto*, a merchant built ship, which started *five hours later*, and captured the prize chased by the *Ossipee*, after a run of seven hours, going further in that time than the *Ossipee* had gone in twelve hours. And so of all the rest; until now our officers *in the new navy ships* don't try to chase a blockade-runner if she once passes outside of the range of their guns; because the further they chase the further off is the prize.

The blockade is generally run at night. If our ships had a speed of ten knots even, they would catch more of the runners; but eight knots are not enough. The runners come out in the dark, and are not seen till they are close aboard. Our ships then fire at them, but seldom hit, of course; and as soon as the runners pass the line of fire, they are safe. This is the operation to which our brave men are subjected; and it is not difficult to imagine the aggravation they must feel, and the amount of salt-water language they must use, when compelled to see these rich foreign ships pass them, like a hare, while, tortoise like, they can but crawl after.

If there be any doubt about these statements of speed, perhaps the *Post* will join us in soliciting the Secretary to order one of these new sloops or gunboats to be run on a measured distance—say from New-York to Cape Henry and back—and thus to test their speed. What does the *Post* think of that proposition? Would it not be better to find it out now, if it is as we say, than to wait till some maritime Power goes to war with us, and drives us off the ocean? To-day the knowledge might be used to reform; then it would be too late.

The Situation.

If the news from Gen. Grant's army which we publish this morning fails to meet the expectations of the more sanguine portion of the community it must be put to the account of those conjectural reports which were allowed to come over the wires in advance of the succinct and modest statement forwarded to the War Office by the Lieutenant-General himself. The story of the fall of Petersburgh received here on Saturday, was the invention of an over-excited reporter. Its transmission by telegraph was little less than an unpardonable folly, especially when viewed in the light of the stupendous character of the movement which the army had to undertake before it had even secured its base south of the James. A careful examination of Gen. Grant's report of that movement will enable even those least versed in military affairs to appreciate the extent and character of the labor which had to be gone through before the army gained its present position. Gen. Grant started from Lee's immediate front at Cold Harbor, at a point within fifty yards of the enemy's intrenchments; marched the main body of his army, by a flank movement, a distance altogether of fifty-five miles, and crossed the James where it is two thousand feet wide, and eighty-four feet deep, "without the loss of a wagon, or a piece of artillery," and leaving altogether but about 150 stragglers, to be picked up by the rebel cavalry. Simultaneously, Smith's corps was transferred to its new position with no loss whatever, and arrived at Bermuda Hundred so thoroughly refreshed and prepared for duty, as to be able on the very night of its landing to take up its march direct from the river to Petersburgh, and to surprise and capture, the same night, the strong fortifications northeast of Petersburgh before Lee knew enough of the situation to order forward supports to Beauregard. These herculean tasks surely needed no supplementary coloring from imaginative delineators. But even had it been necessary to enlarge the record in favor of the Lieutenant-General and his noble army, there was sufficient to be said without going a single step into the realms of fancy. We see now, for instance, on reading Sheridan's report, how brilliantly conceived that expedition was, viewed merely as a diversion in favor of the movement of the main army. That Lee was effectually deceived as to the scope of Sheridan's advance, is apparent in various ways—first, in Sheridan's report of the strong infantry force he found brought to within five miles of Gordonsville, and occupying a strongly intrenched position—second, in the fact of Lee's having failed to press as he might, and with terrible effect, upon Grant's right flank, in the long roundabout march from Cold Harbor to the James—and, third, in the weakness of Beauregard's force when Smith attacked his intrenchments on Wednesday, northeast of Petersburgh.

Leaving out of account the uncertain reports of Butler's advance from Bermuda Hundred on the line of the Petersburgh Railroad, there is superabundant cause for congratulation in every step of Gen. Grant's last advance thus far. The latest official reports, which are supplemented this morning by the ample and unvarnished details of thoroughly trustworthy correspondents, show that our army has gained a commanding position, at the point where the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, bore the brunt of Saturday's fighting, within one mile of Petersburgh; that Gen. Birney, of Hancock's corps, has posted himself in the first line of the enemy's intrenchments, so securely that the repeated assaults of the rebels have failed to move him an inch; that Petersburgh lies at the mercy of our guns, and that all this has been done by the three corps under Smith, Hancock and Burnside, while the corps of Warren and Wright, and the command immediately under Gen. Butler, have been free to operate on the line between Petersburgh and Richmond, or to watch the game which Lee may have in hand in another quarter.

Much of the speculation indulged in as to the actual purposes of Lee, or the immediate whereabouts of his main army will, doubtless, be set aside by a report of an actual engagement between the main opposing armies, before many more hours elapse. The stories of deserters point to the advance of a force of 34,000 of Lee's men to the support of Beauregard at Petersburgh. But one could only judge rationally of the credibility of this report by learning more definitely than we do, whether Butler has actually made an effective strike on the railroad. Gen. Grant, in his Saturday's dispatch, it will be seen, speaks dubiously on this point, and we have indefinite reports that Butler met an overwhelming rebel force and was forced to fall back. If there is truth in the latter report, Lee would seem to be preparing to strike between the advance of our army at Petersburgh and the commands of Butler, Warren and Wright. Whatever his purpose may be in choosing a locality, it is entirely out of the question that he can avoid a fight in the open field. With Petersburgh under our guns, he must strike out hot and heavy at once, if he retains even the shadow of a hope of preventing that great point in the outer defences of the rebel capital from being permanently wrested from him. That there is hard work yet before Gen. Grant it would be folly to deny; but everything thus far gives full assurance that he is practically master of the situation, and that the decisive struggle is at hand.

The intelligence from Gen. Sherman is altogether satisfactory. On Saturday night, the rebels finding their position untenable, gave way during the darkness and storm of the night, and the whole of our army was yesterday in pursuit as far as the Chattahoochee.

The Aristocratic Element.

If there be any man who is qualified to speak as to the causes which led to the rebellion, Andy Johnson is such a man. Born in North Carolina, living all his life at the South, surrounded by Slavery and slaveholders, a member of the Democratic party until that party at the South openly embraced secession, he was yet a man clear-headed enough not to be misled by the wild theories with which the slaveholding leaders were able to deceive so many around him, and clear-sighted enough to see beneath the outer surface of things around him, those hideous shapes which lurked there before they rose from the depths in their fierce onslaught upon the principles of our Government, and became visible in all their malignity to the dullest sight.

In his recent speech at Nashville, Mr. Johnson spoke of the chief one of these causes of the rebellion as follows:

> "One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of humble origin—a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, '*we people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people, as Abe Lincoln has.*' He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion."

There never was a truer word uttered—and the proof of it is to be found not in the South alone, for everywhere there are those who hate and fear the common people, and whose sympathies place them on the side of this rebellion. In the Old World the division is just as broad and plain as it is in the rebellious States. The Tory aristocracy of England hate us and sympathize with the South, while those who have been the truest friends of her common people are our friends also, and the cotton-spinners of Lancashire bear any privations rather than strike hands with this slaveholding aristocracy.

The division is just as plain in France. The great "leaders of the people" there have been on our side, while those who look upon the people, whom they call "*canaille*," as made to be governed by the few have ever shown, are showing now more plainly than before, that their hopes and wishes are all for the success of the rebellion. For if this "man who has come up from the ranks of the common people" shall succeed in maintaining this Government of the people whom he represents, in spite of the utmost efforts of the aristocracy of the South, aided by all the means which the aristocracies of Europe have been able to afford without incurring too great danger themselves, they cannot but see in that success the near downfall of those immunities and privileges in which they have so long sheltered themselves and taken their selfish ease.

Nor is it only at the South or abroad that this feeling exists. It is prevalent here among us. It lies at the heart of every Copperhead. It found loud expression in the declaration of Fernando Wood, echoed by Mallory, of Kentucky, that Slavery is the best condition of the colored man. It lurked in the silence with which the Democratic members greeted the announcement of the bravery of the negro regiments at Petersburgh, which kept them sullen in their seats while the Hall rang with cheers over a victory of their country's armies.

It found appropriate utterance in the disgust expressed by the *World* at the nomination of Gov. Johnson for Vice-President, whom it called, like one of those slaveholding aristocrats of whom he speaks, "a boorish tailor from the backwoods," because he had not spent his life in courts, and enjoyed the blessed and enlightening privileges of an exclusive society.

On every hand one who seeks for it can find this same sympathy with aristocracy, this scorn of the common people—this disbelief of the cardinal doctrine of the Declaration of Independence; and it behoves all who are on the side of the people to join heart and hand together with all their energy and all their wisdom to counteract every effort of these evil schemers. Every impulse of present patriotism, all the memories of that which was our fathers' chief glory, and all the hopes which brighten the future of the commonwealth combine to urge us on in this present struggle, and we rejoice that we have had, and are still likely to have for our leaders, men of the people, Americans in sentiment as well as in name, who feel that their own fortunes and their own glory are identified with those of their fellow-citizens, and that by everything which raises the rank of manhood among us they will be themselves elevated, instead of by separating themselves and their interests, and using the people only as steps to the pedestal of power.

A Naval Depot on the Lakes.—On Saturday, a resolution reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the President to give the requisite notice to the English Government, of the intention to establish a naval depot on the lakes, passed the House. The treaty of 1817, which excludes the war vessels of both Powers from the lakes, requires that six months' notice of its proposed termination shall be given. And, as both the high contracting parties are prepared for the discontinuance of the compact, it may be considered as a settled matter.

The British Government are in a position to send gunboats of one hundred and eighty feet length to Lake Ontario, through the St. Lawrence canals, if they deemed it necessary, so that they are sufficiently well prepared for the proposed change, and are not likely to complain of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's.—Little has transpired worthy of note at any of the theatres during the past week, nor is there much promise of novelty during the coming one. The benefit of Miss Jane Coombs on Wednesday evening last, was a graceful tribute to that charming actress, who has nearly overcome the habit of artists who have been starring for any length of time, viz., hurrying through her own part glibly, without giving the other performers, by waiting for them to make their points, an opportunity of appearing to advantage. She has one other fault which needs correction, viz., excessive modulation of the voice, which causes the utterance of many of her passages more strongly to resemble a vocal recitative, than a spoken dialogue. This was unpleasantly manifested throughout her rendition of *Juliet* in the "Hunchback," which play will be repeated this evening. The changes being rung during the balance of the week, are "The Wife's Secret," "The Follies of a Night," "A Bachelor or Arts," and "Rosedale." The season will close on the 30th, but a supplementary Summer one will be commenced on the following Monday, under the management of Mr. Moss, the opening novelty of which will, in all probability, be the comedy of "The Winning Suit," which has created so great a sensation in London, where it is pronounced to be the model classical comedy of the age. Another piece, "The Fox Chase," will probably also be brought out.

Niblo's Garden.—The spectacular drama of *Bel Demonio*, with Vestvali the magnificent—(as her admirers style her)—is still running a successful career here. It will be repeated throughout this week. Miss Rose Eytinge nightly improves in the rendition of her *rôle*, and looks the part charmingly, whilst Mr. Burnett is truly admirable in his portrayal of the "Old Soldier," which he makes the part of the piece. On the conclusion of Vestvali's engagement, three weeks hence, she will be succeeded by Miss Lucille Western, as the Star.

Mr. A. H. Davenport's Benefit.—The popular actor and stage manager of the Winter Garden will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at that house this evening, on which occasion the entire company have volunteered their services, in token of the esteem in which they hold him, both in his official and professional character. Mr. G. C. Boniface, the popular leading actor of the New Bowery, Mr. Heller, the pianist and professor of diabolics, Mr. E. Lamb, the comedian, Miss Lotta, the California soubrette, and several others, have also tendered their services. The performances will comprise the drama of "Robert Macaire"—an intermezzo of music, magic and dancing—and the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. Davenport is as popular among his fellow-professionals as he is with his numerous friends and acquaintances, and the house is sure to be crowded.

Olympic Theatre.—There is no change in bill at this house. The brilliantly mounted fairy spectacle of "Aladdin," with the sprightly Mrs. John Wood as the hero, and the brilliant Mlle. Annetta Galletti as the *premiere danseuse*, being all-sufficiently attractive. The engagement of this admirable *danseuse* will terminate by compulsion in a fortnight, as she is under engagement to appear in grand ballet at the (now) Imperial Opera House in the City of Mexico, in conjunction with the Italian opera companies, and will sail with them.

Heller's Salon Diabolique.—That admirable pianist, excellent magician, and pungent punster, Mr. Heller, continues in the full tide of success—the new marvels, magical and musical, in his second programme, surpassing, if possible, those that number one contained. The charmed cabinet, and his explanation and exposure of the Davenport Brothers' trick, is as amusing as it is astonishing, from the ease and cleverness with which their feats are accomplished and then surpassed by the production of the extraordinary apparition in the box. The story of "The Broken Plate" and the "Fairy Ring Doves," are also capital and amusing feats.

Broadway Theatre.—The run of "The American Cousin at Home" has terminated at this house, and Mr. Chanfrau appears this evening as *Toodles*; he claims to be the first representative of that character in this country, with the exception of the late Mr. Burton; be that as it may, he is an excellent representative of the part.

The Broadway Academy of Music (Hope Chapel).—The current will be the last week of the Holman Juvenile Opera Troupe. This evening they produce the musical burlesque of "Beauty and the Beast," with the afterpiece of "Wanted a Family." The troupe generally is remarkably talented, and Miss Sally sings charmingly. There will be a matinée on Wednesday, and also on Saturday next.

Barnum's Museum.—The attractive character of the diversified entertainments still continue to crowd the Museum both afternoon and evening. Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the Federal spy and patriot in petticoats, continues to be the cynosure of all eyes, and to excite her auditors by the recital of her perilous adventures by "flood and field," and her hairbreadth escapes among the rebels whilst in the Union service. An engagement has also been made with Mr. Charles E. Collins, the English comic vocalist. Mdlle. Ernestine, the elegant danseuse, remains, as also the giant girl, the pigmies, and other living curiosities.

New Bowery Theatre.—Mr. G. C. Boniface, the popular favorite, takes his farewell benefit to-morrow evening, when a varied and most attractive performance will be presented. Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Frank Brower, Mr. E. Lamb, Cool White, and several other of his professional brethren, have volunteered for the occasion. The bill contains five pieces, hence the performance may be reasonably expected to conclude somewhere among "the small hours."

Old Bowery Theatre.—Benefits are the order of the evening here. That of Mr. C. Foster takes place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. The spectacular drama of "The Ice Witch," is produced in good style.

Bryant's Minstrels continue to have their stereotyped houses, viz.: always full. The season is drawing to a close, when Dan Bryant goes to Buffalo to play "Handy Andy" for a few nights.

Wood's Minstrels continue to receive their full share of public patronage.

The Italian Opera Company for Mexico.—It is stated that engagements have already been effected with Signor Mazzoleni, Mme. Ortolani Brignoli, Mlle. Sulzer, Signor Biachi, Mme. Scoucia, &c., to proceed forthwith to the City of Mexico, where they are to appear at the Imperial opera of Maximilian I., who is intent on having grand opera conjointly with grand ballet on the European plan.

Maretzek, having arranged for the lesseeship of the New-York Academy and Boston Theatre for his Fall opera season, has sailed for Europe for the purpose of engaging fresh artists, as also in search of operatic novelties. His old orchestra, having extortionately refused the very liberal terms offered them for next season, he will in all probability import a new orchestra.

The Rebel Sharpshooters.—Our information from Georgia is to the effect that the efforts of the rebel sharpshooters is to pick off our officers is fearfully successful—much more so, indeed, than ever before. Most of them use a recently imported Whitworth gun, which is said to be superior to anything in use by our forces. It is understood that the rebels pay as much as $1,500 apiece for these guns. We do not know the kind of money used, but suppose gold or sterling exchange, as Johnny Bull, from whom they were purchased, would probably insist on good money. One of the guns was captured the other side of Resaca, some time since, in this way: A sharpshooter (rebel) climbed into a tree, and tied a handkerchief round his wrist to prevent his falling in case he should be wounded. The rebel was not more than comfortably fixed, before a Federal sharpshooter fired a shot through his neck and instantly killed him. He hung to the tree until our lines extended to the spot, when he was cut down and his gun taken.

Maj. Norton, Col. Wiles, Capt. Sheridan and many others were shot with the Whitworth rifle.—*Chattanooga Gazette, June 6.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19.

PROMOTIONS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capts. Southern and Pierce, for a long time Quartermasters with headquarters of this army, have recently been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the department, and assigned to duty with the Ninth Corps. Capt. Bachelder, Assistant Quartermaster of the Second Corps, is to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Capt. Pierce.

OUR WOUNDED.

A soldier who was wounded and captured in the Wilderness fights, succeeded in escaping from the rebel hospital at Locust Grove, arrived here to-day. He reports that most of our wounded had been removed to Richmond, not more than seventy-five or a hundred severe cases remaining. Rebel scouting parties occasionally bring in squads of convalescent wounded, who had taken refuge in farm houses in the vicinity of the battle-field.

CONVALESCENTS.

Several hundred convalescent soldiers from hospitals here will be sent to New-York to-morrow by boat.

GREAT MORTALITY IN THE HOSPITALS.

During the last three days over one hundred and fifty soldiers have died in the hospitals in and about Washington.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths have been reported at the office of Capt. J. M. Moore:

Sergt. C. P. Skinner, 27th Michigan; Capt. H. W. Holt, Co. I, 26th Michigan; Samuel M. Hall, Co. E 7th New-York Heavy Artillery; Wallace W. Butterfield, Co. F, 25th Massachusetts; H. B. Pinkham, Co. B, 1st Maine Cavalry; Pat McGuirck, 1st Massachusetts; Capt. Lewis Cross, Co. B, 9th Maine; Lameres J. Brown, Co. A, 31st Maine; J. P. Woodbury, Co. G, 4th Vermont; Sergt. J. W. Boody, Co. M, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Arthur C. Alcock, Co. A, 10th New-York; Edwin Boice, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire; Corp. Joseph Trewell, Co. R, 55th Pennsylvania; Thomas Stevenson, citizen; Barney McGuire, Co. H, 67th New-York; H. C. McKeever, Co. H, 67th New-York; Mathew Quinn, Co. G, 24th New-York; Anhel Aldrich, Co. F, 23th Massachusetts; Thomas Harrop, Co. I, 111th New-York; W. Rolens, Co. R, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Henry Baldwin, Co. G, 112th New-York; Robert Martin, Co. H, 48th Pennsylvania; Romanzo Johnson, Co. C, 6th New-York Heavy Artillery; Peter Barnes, Co. H, 139th New-York; J. G. Davis, Co. I, 81st New-York; J. Jaco, Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania; Paul Cass, Co. H, 99th Pennsylvania; F. Kilgore, Co. H, 105th Pennsylvania; Andrew Wessley, Co. F, 48th Pennsylvania; Charles Hogbin, Co. H, 188th Pennsylvania Sergt. J. Livingston, Co. E, 155th Pennsylvania.

THE VICTIMS OF THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

The remains of the unfortunate victims of the recent terrible explosion at the Arsenal, were followed to their last resting place in Congressional Cemetery to-day, by a vast concourse of people. There were twenty coffins, and the procession was over two miles long. Among other distinguished mourners present were President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Mr. Chase and Gen. Halleck. The funeral services at the arsenal were very solemn and impressive.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is the general belief among members that Congress will close this session in about ten days. The Tariff and Internal Revenue Bills are the two most important measures pending. The Senate's amendments to the former have been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, previous to action upon them by the House, and the disagreeing amendment of the two branches to the latter are in the hands of the Joint Committee of Conference. A few days only will serve to dispose of these measures. All the general appropriation bills, with the exception of two of a minor character, are passed, and these provide for the Coast Survey, the Light House establishment and other civil expenditures. The Bankrupt and Illinois Ship Canal Bills, and several others, have been postponed till next December.

LATE SITTINGS.

The House will set for business every night, and it is probable that the Senate will follow the examples

THE $75,000,000 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent letters to all the bidders for the bonds of 1881, accepting offers at four per cent premium and upwards, and declining all offers less favorable to the Government. Successful bidders are expected to make payments to the officers of the national banks, with whom their respective quarterly deposits of two per cent were made, according to the terms of the Secretary's notice,—that is in full at once, or if preferred one-third on the 20th, and one-third on the 25th, and the remainder on the 30th inst.

ORDER RELATING TO SICK SOLDIERS.

A general order has just been issued by the War Department, requiring: First—that all sick and wounded officers absent from their commands and not fit for duty in the field, but able to sit on Courts-martial, to immediately report their names and addresses to the Adjutant-General of the army. Second—That all staff and regimental medical officers now on leave in the Department of the East, in New-Jersey, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and eastern part of Maryland, if able to travel, will report to the nearest Medical Director for examination; and those found unfit for active service, but able to do hospital duty, will be ordered to report immediately at the hospital at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md., for such duty as the surgeon in charge may require of them.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

The new Loan Bill reported at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, an abstract of which has already been published, will be taken up this week and its passage pressed through the House.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The street railroad cars commenced running to-day, and were all densely crowded.

THE VICTIMS OF THE LATE EXPLOSION.

The funeral of the eighteen victims of the Arsenal explosion took place to-day. The procession was very large. The President and Secretary Stanton were present.

Obituary.

Capt. William E. B. Andrews, one of the most prominent citizens of Sacramento City, Cal., died at that city on the 19th of April last. He was a native of Charlestown, Mass., but emigrated to California in 1849, when the excitement was at its height. He was a man of unusual strength and courage. Happening to be in San Francisco when the Vigilance Committee was organized, and when the City was held in terror by the lawless bands of desperadoes with which it was infested, he, at a time when no other man dared, volunteered to go with two selected men, and bring the leader of the ruffians to justice. His offer was accepted, and the duty was as promptly performed. In consideration of the service he then rendered, and the energy, determination and daring exhibited, he was offered the position of Chief of Police, which he accepted and held until after the committee had disbanded, when, becoming anxious for fresh adventures, he offered his resignation, and in company with the celebrated Kit Carson, with whom he was a great favorite, started on one of his famed expeditions across the mountains. It is probable that exposure and over-exertion while on these expeditions, brought on the disease of which he died.

Noble, kind-hearted and generous almost to a fault, he was in life loved by all who knew him, and in death he will be deeply and sincerely mourned.

Arrival of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.—Two hundred men of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Tripp, arrived in Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning, having left the army at Cold Harbor. An equal number of men, some of them reënlisted, and other recruits, remain in the service under command of Col. Blaisdell, and retain the regimental organization. No regiment from Massachusetts can point to a more gallant record than the Eleventh. From the first battle of Bull Run to the battle of Cold Harbor, this regiment has passed three years of eventful service in the campaigns in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They brought with them the colors presented by the State, and the national banner, which they have proudly borne in many a battle. They left yesterday afternoon in the Fall River boat for home.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Union Movements in Restoring Good Matters—Opening of McKendry Chapel—Bishop Simpson's Mission South—Secession Convention of 1850—The Baltimore Nominations—Nashville in Summer Dress.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, June 17, 1864.

In a State that has been rebellious, and is not yet brought back from its wanderings, all symptoms of restoration to a normal condition are worthy of especial notice. In this view the action of the Presbytery of Nashville, adverted to in my last, annulling former action, which carried the body into the unhallowed embrace of a judicatory resting on a treasonable, and therefore false foundation, is an encouraging sign of the State's returning loyalty. Last Sabbath morning witnessed another of these hopeful signs. The McKendry Methodist Church, the most prominent and influential of this order in Nashville, and notoriously the most deeply dyed in treason when the rebellion began, was opened on that day for the first service under Union auspices, since Tennessee broke away from her Union moorings.

The McKendry Church had been used as a hospital since the battle of Stone River, being designated as Hospital No. 21. It was a rebel church of the first water. Probably no pulpit of the South bellowed with more terrific secession thunder, or hurled more fiery invectives at the Union and the North, than this before the rebellion broke out, and up to the fall of Fort Donelson. The wounded Union heroes, for all this, slept none the less soundly beneath its roof, and their hurts healed none the less kindly.

When Bishop SIMPSON visited this region last Winter, under the direction or sanction of the War Department, to open facilities for the Union religious sentiment to pronounce itself, in connection with loyal ecclesiastical ordinances, steps were begun to bring about the result now reached. The Bishop was empowered to visit such points in Tennessee as were accessible, to nominate preachers to occupy various Methodist pulpits, which the disturbance of the times had made vacant, and to displace, with the aid of the proper authorities, disloyal preachers by true ones. He selected for this pulpit Rev. A. J. CRAMER, of the Cincinnati Conference, a brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT, and who, as an educated man—earnest, capable, laborious and efficient—seems the right man in the right place, vindicating the Bishop's choice as an appropriate and judicious one.

The sick and wounded were removed from the church several weeks ago, and the work of preparing it for worship began vigorously. It is a plain, unadorned edifice, within and without, as most of the Nashville churches are—but substantial and commodious, with a capacity for seating some ten or twelve hundred hearers. New pews have been put in it, its walls tastefully papered, and other needful and seemly arrangements made, under the direction of Mr. CRAMER, backed by the Government's purse. In its present renovated appearance, few would suspect the sanitary uses to which the building had been put for the past year and a half.

Bishop KINGSLEY, one of the newly-elected Bishops of the Methodist Church, it was expected would inaugurate the enterprise with a sermon on the day mentioned. He did not arrive here, and the large congregation gathered to hear him were disappointed. The pastor, Mr. CRAMER, preached an appropriate sermon, and regular services will be held henceforth, morning and evening. The enterprise, therefore, is fairly launched. It is an important one on many accounts. It is likely to prove a successful one. The location is in the heart of the city. A good attendance from the start will hardly be doubtful. It is the only Union Methodist Church here open for Sabbath worship. It is certain that not a few citizens of this communion are at heart loyal, and will gladly avail themselves of Church privileges of which the disorganizing rebellion has long deprived them. The number of these will gradually grow, as the prospects of the rebellion grows more gloomy. This ecclesiastical movement, therefore, must be regarded as a promising sign of returning sanity on the part of those long rebel-reft of reason, not less than a means of bringing religious instruction and comfort to many who have been bitterly bewailing the loss of the Sabbath services, that gave them strength and joy.

This McKendry Chapel, I ought to mention, has a special historic connection with the question of secession, years before the hateful theory passed into horrible practice. It was here that the famous Nashville Convention, presided over by Judge SHARKEY of Mississippi, met in 1850, to consider the alleged wrongs of the South received at the hands of the North, and what course the South ought to pursue to secure her rights. The convention met in this church, but, without definite action, adjourned to meet again, when Congress, then in session, and debating the compromise resolutions, should have closed its sessions. It was in reference to the call for this first convention that Mr. WEBSTER, in his famous speech of March 7, 1850, uttered these words: "Sir, I hear there is to be a convention held at Nashville. I am bound to believe that, if worthy gentlemen meet at Nashville in convention, their object will be to adopt conciliatory counsels. I believe if the convention meet at all it will be for this purpose, for certainly, if they meet for any purpose hostile to the Union, they have been singularly inappropriate in their selection of a place. I remember, Sir, when the treaty of Amiens was concluded between France and England, a sturdy Englishman and a distinguished orator, who regarded the conditions of the treaty as ignominious to England, said, in the House of Commons, that if King WILLIAM could know the terms of that treaty, he would turn in his coffin! Let me commend this saying of Mr. WINDHAM, in all its emphasis and in all its force, to any persons who may meet at Nashville for the purpose of concerting measures for the overthrow of this Union over the bones of ANDREW JACKSON."

These striking words from a man with whom love of the Union amounted to a passion through life, and who has embalmed the worth of the Union in utterances that can never die, it were fitting to reproduce and ponder from time to time, in this locality at least.

The nominations of the Baltimore Convention were received here last week with the welcoming thunder of thirty-four guns, from Fort Negley, at noon, and the same number from the Capitol at sunset. In the evening of the same day, Thursday, a great crowd blocked up the street in front of the St. Cloud Hotel, to congratulate, and hear a speech from ANDY JOHNSON, Military Governor, and soon to be Vice-President of these United States. The speech, an hour in length, was given accordingly, and received with much enthusiasm. Mr. JOHNSON has much popularity with the Union masses of the State, and the vote for him here is sure to be a rousing one. His unflinching devotion to the Union, his steadfastness in spite of all opposing influences, the sacrifices he has made in behalf of his principles, the consistency of his loyal course, the firmness, and vigor of his administration, his experience in affairs, and his personal qualities, with the fact of his representing the War Democracy, and residing in a State hitherto strongly slave, all point to his nomination as one, in the present juncture of affairs, eminently "fit to be made."

In regard to Mr. LINCOLN's nomination, there is but one voice, among the Unionists of the State, so far as I have heard, and I have happened to hear that voice pretty variously and fully expressed. The people here as elsewhere, want him, and are determined to have him four years longer as their Chief Magistrate.

To the rugged, honest masses of the country, there is something very captivating in the rugged honesty and integrity of purpose as of character, with which the President, somehow, has contrived to inspire them. They regard him as a man without trick, *finesse*, or artificial disguises, the pulsations of whose heart are true to the true interests of the country. They see him buoyant and hopeful under difficulties and embarrassments which would have driven many a less staunchly-balanced mind to despair. They recognize in him the clear head, the sound heart, directness of purpose, the desire and determination to do right, and what may most secure the public interests, the manly openness in owning what is wrong in his own counsel or course, and reverential trust in that Almighty arm without whose certain guardianship of "the City, the watchman waketh but in vain." These qualities, far more than those of the first minds, destitute of them in whole or in part, have given the President a strong hold on the popular confidence, and to our arms and cause as the fruit of this, a gradual but certain progress toward triumph. This confidence is not impaired by some undoubted errors in administration. In a peculiar and woful conjuncture like this, the wonder is that more have not been committed. The people will be slow in their harsh judgments of a ruler whose real aspiration is felt to be the good of the country and their own, and who in the most trying emergencies ever known to the nation, has aimed and toiled to do what he could for the best interests of this country and the whole country. The evidence of this confidence is seen in the late action of the Nominating Convention, the concord and potency of the popular voice—these having hardly a parallel in the history of the nation.

There is a great calm in the battle-news of this region now and for some days. The unerring proof of recent engagements, afforded by the daily arrival here from the front of the wounded in conflict, has latterly been withheld. It is the stillness forerunning the bursting storm. Nature, as if to counterbalance the lull in field operations, has given us a storm or two on her own account. Last Thursday witnessed an down-pouring of rain for an hour, which, in quantity, I have never seen equalled within such period. Torrents rushed down the streets, and the lower parts of the city were submerged, including the first stories of many houses. The huge waterfall has proved a purifier on a grand scale. The atmosphere is balmy now, and the thoroughly washed city smiles in sympathy with smiling nature, far and wide. I never saw Nashville look lovlier. Spite of its war-scars, it *will* retain the comely features of a happier day, decked out now in the fresh and fragrant garlands of the early Summer. May the time soon come when all its grieving exiles will return to sit down under the shade of its dearly loved trees, wiser from their wanderings, and in the cordial embrace of a restored Union, finding the security that makes repose sweeter.

C. V. S.

Thurlow Weed and the Steamer Cataline.

Mr. WEED publishes, in the Albany *Evening Journal*, the following reply to the statements which have been widely circulated by his political and personal enemies, to the effect that he was concerned in the charter of the steamer *Cataline*, which was burned at Fortress Monroe while in the Government service in 1861:

But I return to the steamer *Cataline*, in relation to whose charter accusations and aspersions have followed me from my country to Europe for more than three years. This allegation has been the basis of assault and the theme of abuse in Congress, in journals, upon the stump, and by individuals, while I was entirely disconnected with the charter of that steamer, and indeed as ignorant of the fact of the charter as any man, woman or child in the State.

The letters which follow, one from Mr. DEVELIN, who purchased the *Cataline*, another from Mr. DAVIDSON, who became interested in the purchase, and another from Capt. COMSTOCK, who chartered her to Col. TOMPKINS, for the Government, are submitted in answer to the false charge of the *Evening Post*, viz.: That my "*dexterity in chartering the steamer Cataline for the use of the Government at the beginning of the war was the admiration of all Wall-street*:"

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

Thurlow Weed, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note requesting me to state your connection with the purchase and charter to the United States Government of the steamer *Cataline* is received.

After this boat had been verbally chartered by the agent here of the Government, she was offered for sale, and I advanced to the purchaser the money to pay for her. The amount of the purchase-money was obtained by me from one of our banks on a discount of certain notes. As I had done with you before, so on the occasion of borrowing this sum, I, without explaining to you in any way the object for which I desired to raise the money, asked you to put your name on two notes, which at the same time I presented to you in your room for your signature. You signed them without inquiry or remark. Beyond this simple and remote proceeding, I am not aware that you ever had any connection with the purchase or charter of the boat. And as you had been absent from the City for some days, and arrived only a few hours before you signed the notes. I feel certain that you could not have known anything of the purchase, which was arranged some *two*—or of the charter which had been verbally made—some *four* days previously. Truly yours,

JOHN E. DEVELIN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request of this morning, I have to say that in April, 1861, I was requested to take an interest in the steamboat *Cataline*, which vessel had been previously chartered to the Government. I accepted the proposition, and went with Mr. DEVELIN to your room, where, at his request, you signed the notes given in payment for the steamer. We did not explain then the object for which your name was obtained, and I am sure you had no knowledge of the transaction until after the *Cataline* had been chartered by Col. TOMPKINS for the Government. Subsequently, when I deemed it my duty to institute proceedings against the parties interested in the transaction, to recover an advance I had made, my counsel informed me that as your name appeared on the notes, it must, to make the legal proceedings valid, be included in the complaint. But I have never, and do not now, consider you otherwise than *technically* a defendant in this suit; nor, as it has been asserted by newspapers and individuals, has anything occurred between us to disturb or weaken the feelings of close friendship which has existed for thirty-five years. Yours, most truly,

GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of this morning inquiring about the charter of the steamboat *Cataline*. The *Cataline* was chartered by the late Col. TOMPKINS, from me, when, by the burning of the bridges near Baltimore, land communication with Washington was interrupted, and when the Government called impatiently for troops and supplies. The charter was a perfectly defensible one, as I should have shown if the Congressional Committee had afforded me the opportunity. The Government paid less money for the services of the *Cataline* than they were paying and have since paid, for steamers of the same class. As I am, with Col. TOMPKINS, alone responsible for the terms of that charter, I shall take a proper occasion to vindicate my own action in the matter; contenting myself for the present by saying that the charges connecting you with the "chartering of the steamboat *Cataline* for the use of the Government," are wholly untrue. I had no conversation with you in relation to that vessel, though I was then engaged with you in chartering other steamers for the Government, for which neither of us received compensation from the Government, or from the parties owning the steamers. Our reward has been in Congressional and newspaper abuse, of which you (being a politician, and I only a sailor) have monopolized "the lion's share." Truly yours,

J. J. COMSTOCK.

THURLOW WEED.

The Central Sanitary Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 19.

The sales at the Sanitary Fair amount to $760,000, and the contributions in cash to $490,000. The fair will not be closed until the 30th inst. Nearly all the employes of our manufacturing establishments have contributed the proceeds of one day's labor. Those of the Jefferson Woolen Mills, near this city, have raised $1,490, which is the largest sum collected from any one establishment in this way in the State.

The sword vote on Saturday night stood as follows: MEADE, 2,419; HANCOCK, 1,462; MCCLELLAN, 186; GRANT, 130; scattering, 65. Total, 4,262.

Fire in Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, June 17.

A fire at about 3 P. M. destroyed the Townsend House and six private houses. Loss about $20,000; insurance $10,000.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, June 19.

The Sanitary Fair closed last night—a complete success. The net profits will exceed $300,000.

From St. Domingo.

Capt. F. M. BURMEISTER, of the schooner *Oriental*, arrived yesterday, reports that information had been received at St. Johns, P. R., from St. Domingo, of the success of the Monte Christi Expedition, thus confirming previous advices.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY IN THE FAR WEST.—JOHN H. KINKEAD, Treasurer of Nevada Territory, under date "Carson City, May 20," thus writes:

You will of course have noticed the extreme depression in all mining stocks; there is no reason for this other than the great stringency in the money market both in the Territory and in San Francisco; the mines are looking very much better than ever, and the yield of bullion largely increasing. Our people are beginning to see the ruinous effects of hanging on to the metal currency. A movement is being made to adopt the Government currency, and it must succeed sooner or later, when our Territory will make giant strides. Until it is done I fear we may look for a struggling existence. With a greenback currency, very large amounts of capital would doubtless come here from the Atlantic States, and with a sufficient capital there is no earthly reason why we should not produce two hundred millions of the precious metals annually; but with such a fearful rate of exchange as now exists, we can look for but little foreign aid.

Our mines are inexhaustible and developing richer and richer every day, but our progress is and must be slow until we get more capital.

U. S. Transport America.

ON BOARD OF STEAMSHIP AMERICA,
Saturday, June 19, 1864.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the United States transport *America*, do hereby present our heartfelt thanks to Capt. WATERMAN CLIFT and to his officers, as well as to Mr. THOMAS BLOOD, the [illegible] ing our protracted voyage from New-Orleans to New-York, and with admiration bear witness to the mechanical skill of the Chief Engineer, FRANK GALVIN and assistants, for their perseverance in repairing the disabled machinery, enabling us to continue our voyage in safety.

To Capt. HENRY MANWARING, of the steamship *Nightingale*, who, with that true chivalry which distinguishes the American seaman, came to our aid, and stood by us until we were enabled to be relieved from our critical position, words cannot express our gratitude. Let him be certain that "we will stand by him."

Signed by the passengers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

A perfect cleanser and renovator; restores it when gray or faded, to its original color, prevents itching, irritation and falling out, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 per box of half dozen.

Advice gratuitous.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

For sale at the drug-stores.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary and Asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the army.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.

The extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $3 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price, $10 per gallon.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Nervous and Virulent Diseases and Physical Weakness, arising from Specific Causes—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cemetery Embellishments, Bouquet Vases, Ivy Crosses, Mausoleums, single Grave Inclosures, wrought and cast iron railing of every description.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Stable Furniture and Fixtures.—Stall guards of wire and cast iron, hay racks, mangers, feed troughs, &c.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 511 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cts., Black or Brown. Instantaneous, natural reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies' Light-Colored Gaiters.

AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

Wheeler & Wilson's

Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines at No. 625 Broadway.

Publisher's Price of Haunted Hearts today is $1 25.

MARRIED

FRANKLIN—STAIR.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 15, by Rev. T. A. Starkey, assisted by Rev. W. H. Goodrich, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Newark, Ohio, and EMILY M., youngest daughter of John Stair, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

HALL—WATTS.—On Thursday evening, June 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., J. EDWIN HALL and CATHARINE, only daughter of Lewis H. Watts, Esq.

McLARTY—GANDAR.—On Friday, April 8, at the residence of Rev. Gardener Spring, New-York, JOHN McLARTY, of Scotland, and MARY GANDAR, of England, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gandar.

O'RORKE—GUIBERT.—On Tuesday, May 31, at St. Servan, France, JAMES E. O'RORKE, of New-York, and Miss MATHILDE GUIBERT, youngest daughter of the late Maturin Guibert, Esq., of St. Servan.

PIERCE—GRENDLE.—On Thursday, June 16, at the Astor House, by Rev. Mr. Brooks, Capt. GEORGE PIERCE, of Bucksport, Me., and LEONORA DELANEY GRENDLE, of Washington, D. C.

SHANKLAND—LEAL.—On Tuesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Gray, Hon. WILLIAM H. SHANKLAND, of Syracuse, and Mrs. LUCY LEAL, daughter of Dr. C. King, of Honesdale, Penn.

TAYLOR—ENO.—On Thursday, June 16, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., by Rev. C. Van Santvoord, D. D., Chaplain U. S. A., Capt. EDWARD P. TAYLOR, U. S. A., and AUGUSTA, daughter of Edward I. Eno, State Agent of Illinois for Department of Cumberland.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—At Wheeling, Va., on Monday, June 13, AMANDA STANDISH, only child of Jonathan A. and Mary E. Briggs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 5 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The remains were taken direct to Dighton, Mass., for interment.

BREMNER.—At Harlem, on Sunday, June 19, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Capt. JAMES P. BREMNER, aged 51 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DEWEY.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, June 19, GEORGE DEWEY, aged 35 years.

GILLESPIE.—On Sunday, June 19, JAMES GILLESPIE, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at the residence of William Orton, No. 59 London-terrace, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Geneva for interment.

HUMPHREY.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday, June 18, of consumption, FRANCES, wife of George S. Humphrey, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, third cottage south of Dr. Hitchcock's new church, Tompkins-av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Boats leave the foot of Whitehall-st. every hour. Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine Landing upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat.

COOK.—On Saturday, June 18, ISRAEL COOK, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, Charles Denison, are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 50 West 19th st.

MANN.—Suddenly, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, June 19, SARAH ELIZA, only daughter of Charles O. and Eliza J. Mann, and grand-daughter of Jeremiah Jr, and Sarah A. Dodge, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral services from the house of her grand-parents on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Paltz Landing for interment.

McLEAN.—At Factoryville, S. I., on Saturday, June 18, SUSAN, wife of JAMES McLEAN.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) June 20. Carriages will be at Factoryville Landing to meet the boat leaving foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12:30 P. M. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

McKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 18, of inflammation of the lungs, ANNIE WALLACE, second daughter of Russell W. and Ann E. McKee, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) June 20, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her father, Willoughby-av., between Throop and Yates.

VALLANT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 17, of disease of the heart, RICHARD VALLANT.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) June 20, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Gates-av., three doors east of Grand-av., Brooklyn.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Birmingham, Eng., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 19, JOHN B. WRIGHT, aged 46 years.

YATES.—Drowned, May 18, 25 miles above New-York, off the steamer *Baltic*, FRANK V. YATES. As he was stepping from a barge to the *Baltic*, his foot slipped, and he fell, striking his face heavily on the guard. The wheel passed over him. He came up for a moment, but he was bleeding about the head very bad. Before we could get to him he sank, and did not rise again.

☞ Schuyler County papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 387.—June 18, 1864.
44, 65, 78, 12, 10, 26, 40, 75, 31, 11, 22, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 388.—June 18, 1864.
3, 8, 20, 66, 61, 78, 25, 49, 23, 75, 56, 64, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 291.—June 18, 1864.
15, 36, 57, 14, 22, 10, 27, 48, 37, 26, 5, 21.
CLASS 292.—June 18, 1864.
75, 31, 78, 13, 25, 5, 39, 69, 68, 23, 2, 28, 76.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED BY
GEORGE B. BROWNE,
No. 16 John-st.,
Up stairs.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "RIOT Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, the 27th of June, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7, and as amended by Chapter 396 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 17, 1864.

SUMMER REDUCTION.

Having an unusually LARGE and varied stock of Summer

CLOTHING,

we make our ordinary reduction for closing out stock earlier than usual by some four weeks.

Purchasers may rely upon an advantage of from ten to fifteen per cent. in their favor on all Summer goods.

DEVLIN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet, and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.

Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES,
$2 PER POUND.
And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY
OF
GOV. RAYMOND'S HISTORY
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.
Price $1 50.
For sale by booksellers and news agents.
ALSO,
READY IN A FEW DAYS,
LIVES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
ANDREW JOHNSON.
Pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.
DERBY & MILLER, No. 5 Spruce-st.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND SOLD OF THE LAMPLIGHTER.

HAUNTED HEARTS,
THE NEW BOOK BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
is called by the best critics
VASTLY SUPERIOR TO IT
IN LITERARY MERIT,
IN PLOT and
GENERAL INTEREST.
It is predicted that the sales of
HAUNTED HEARTS
will far exceed that of the famous story,
THE LAMPLIGHTER.

The interest of the new book begins with the first chapter, and is kept up through its five or six hundred pages.

A Boston paper says:
"'Haunted Hearts,' the new novel, is spoken highly of, and placed by prominent critics above 'The Lamplighter,' by the same author. The Springfield *Republican*, one of the best journals in the country, says that 'Haunted Hearts' is a straightforward, vigorous story, with a few marked characters, clearly and forcibly drawn. They make some two columns of extracts."

Sold by all principal booksellers and by prominent newsdealers.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

A "HURRA" NUMBER.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY, 1864.

An original design—steel engraving—"YANKEE DOODLE," with an appropriate story.
Another engraving—"FOURTH OF JULY."
Four engravings of the latest Fashions, from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York.
An original design—"The Andalusian"—from Brodie.
Four Bathing Dresses, latest styles.
A SPLENDID COLORED FASHION, CONTAINING SIX FIGURES.
Stories by Marion Harland, Miss Janvrin and others.
New Music—"The Marion Schottische."
Model Cottage, original design, and about sixty other engravings of embroidery, working patterns, netted mittens, cuffs, sleeves, bonnets, &c.
The above is one of the most attractive numbers ever offered to the public.
For sale by all the dealers.

READING ON THE RAIL.
LARGE TYPE FOR EASY READING IN THE CARS.
NEARLY READY.
THACKERAY'S MR. AND MRS. FRANK BERRY. 16mo.
A TIME OF UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY. (Irving's.)
ALREADY ISSUED,
ANNIE AND HER MASTER. From *Blackwood*. 20c.
THE SPY UNMASKED. 40c.
CHAMPE'S ADVENTURE. Illustrating scenes in the Revolution.
G. P. PUTNAM. HENRY HOLT.
Address REBELLION RECORD, No. 441 Broadway.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,

Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle,
late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings, and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. B. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CLOTHING.
SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,

have a moderate Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured previously to the last season, which will be sold at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

at prices based upon GOLD at PAR, a fine opportunity for Country Dealers.

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

A PROCLAMATION.

And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose surname was Lincoln, in the eighty and sixth year of the Independence of the States of America, that a mighty rebellion arose in that land.

And Abraham said unto Simon from the Keystone State, "Be thou my armor-bearer."

And Simon did as he was commanded, and marshaled immense hosts of young and valiant warriors from the East, even from the Kennebec; from across the great River Mississippi, and from beyond the Rocky Mountains—from every State called he some. And being of the kind whose hair curled not a little, they said:

"Those who have risen against us are cowards, and when they behold our banners they will surely run"—but they didn't.

And it came to pass these two mighty armies went forth to fight on the plains of Manassas.

And Simon's men, though valiant and brave, were smote hip and thigh, even so much that they hurried brilliantly back to lean on Abraham's bosom.

And many were slain, but more were wounded.

Then there was great commotion throughout the land. And Abraham called aloud upon the wise men and men of skill to save the sick and give new strength unto the wounded.

And, lo! there arose in the North one Drake, cunning in medicine, but of exceeding modesty.

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were wrought by Drake, Abraham said: "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and I will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, not even in Sangamon County; that it was bitter to the lips yet good for the stomach; and, because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall for evermore be called Plantation Bitters, and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet, where the habits of civilization produce dyspepsia, where war creates accidents, and where climate or exposure destroys strength and appetite.

And he said: "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountain-tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache and mental despondency will find relief through the Plantation Bitters. They add tone to the stomach and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example."

And Drake did as he was commanded, and got him a place in the great City of New-York. And as many as came in unto him were healed and went on their way rejoicing.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY [illegible] HAD some experience in teaching desires a situation as governess in a gentleman's family, to teach English branches and music; a good home more of an object than salary. Address, for two days, GOVERNESS, Station G.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as [illegible] nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and assist with the chamberwork; or would be willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. To be seen at No. 7 St. Luke's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and box-plaiting, and thoroughly understands the business; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 28 West [illegible]-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 18th-st., basement door. Has no objections to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references. Can be seen at their present employers, No. 41 West [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, or waitress, in City or country, by a young woman, that understands either branch thoroughly. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a family of about three or four persons. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with washing and ironing, in City or country, by a woman that understands it thoroughly. Call at No. 160 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse; can take full charge of a baby or growing children; good reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of American and French cooking; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young American woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Call or address No. 549 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN AND the country for a very great number of thoroughly efficient first-class servants, cooks, waitresses, nurses and servants of all work, who are highly recommended by some of our first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established 16 years under the most distinguished patronage.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., may be seen a Protestant first-class Scotch cook; also, a Scotch chambermaid and laundress and Welsh first-class cook, and a Protestant nurse and seamstress; also, reliable Protestant and Catholic servants for every kind of housework, and girls lately landed; also, coachmen, waiters and farm hands.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING WELL recommended servants, excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, for hotels, private families and Summer houses, are invited to call at RAYMOND'S, No. 21 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Removed from No. 159 Grand-st.

AT EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, CORNER 4th-av. and 11th-st., can be found cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, grooms, waiters, &c., awaiting situations in City or country.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and hotels, can be supplied with good servants from all nations. Protestant and Catholic, at MRS. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, WHO has served in the very best families in the old country, a situation as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate, and highly recommended. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman; is competent in the above capacity; has many years' experience in the business; reference can testify. Address for two days M. Y., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of sober habits, a situation as coachman and groom; country preferred; can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 18th-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN A SITUATION in the country as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; four years' reference from his last place. Address N. S. Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RELIABLE and capable man, fully acquainted with his duties; has good City references. Address JOHN THOMAS, saddlery-store, No. 305 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, WITH the best of references, a situation as Swiss coachman. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; has two years' references from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as groom; one who thoroughly understands his business; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 460 6th-av. T. F.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A situation; a single man. Address to F. E., No. 9 John-st.

MEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY, ARMY, short whaling voyages, merchant and fishing voyages. The highest bounties paid; call at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, and see for yourselves before engaging elsewhere. JAMES & CO., Agents.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, an experienced foreman to take charge of the boiler shop; services to commence not later than Oct. 1, 1864. Application, with references, to be made at the Novelty Iron Works, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner, to go a short distance in the country; to a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating wages expected and reference.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, competent to take care of a pair of horses and a small garden, and to be generally useful about a small place. Call to-day, between 10 and 2, at Room No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, with references.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A SMALL store; one that is willing to make himself useful, and with good references as to honesty, may apply this day at No. 2 Whitehall-st., cor. Bowling-green.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands hairdressing. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 10 to 11 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS McINTOSH WILL GIVE, DURING the ensuing winter, two courses of instruction to classes—one embracing a critical view of English Literature from the reign of Queen Anne to the present day. The other intended to furnish such aid as is not ordinarily given in schools, to those who wish to attain to elegance in the use of the English language.

These two courses may be combined or separated at pleasure.

For further particulars apply to Miss McINTOSH, at No. 43 East 21st-st., till July 1, and after that date address her by letter to the care of Hon. S. G. Arnold, Newport, Rhode Island.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees, by his new system of "hand-training," to remove stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand and give an easy rapid business style.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two little girls of 12 and 14; state terms for schooling, attention to clothes, &c., also music, per year. Address A. M. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, FRENCH, MUSIC, DRAWING, CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING and TACTICS. Also, see TIMES, June 8 for important vacancies to be filled this month. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

FIREWORKS.

REMOVAL.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORK, FLAG AND LANTERN DEPOT, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, removed from John-st. to No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and Waugh's celebrated Nonpareil Torpedoes, sold wholesale at his up-town depot, Nos. 300 and 302 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one-year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA:	
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. W. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	
WASHINGTON:	
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.	
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.	

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

BURRALL, ADAMS & CO., BROKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, May 2, 1864.

F. A. BURRALL, member of the Stock Exchange for 25 years, J. D. ADAMS, late Cashier of the Pittsfield Bank, Mass., and J. D. ADAMS, Jr., having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BURRALL, ADAMS & CO., and taken the office recently occupied by John J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, are prepared to transact a general brokerage business.

United States Securities of every description, Gold, Stocks and Bonds of all kinds, bought and sold on commission.

BURRALL, ADAMS & CO.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Has on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of these Bonds. One-eighth of one per cent allowed buyers.

This Bank receives all National Bank money on deposit, and checks on City banks in payment for Government Bonds.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS
STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,

"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, } 18 Wall-st., N. Y.
Independent Telegraph Stock. } for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock.
"American Express" wanted.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Subscriptions received by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
and
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER, SIMON SHINDLER,
GEO. OPDYKE, WM. M. WILSON,
JNO. A. C. GRAY, THOS. WILLIAMS,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
MATTHIAS CLARK, JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
JNO. W. LEWIS, EDWD. D. NELSON.
GEORGE SLOANE
AND
JAMES S. LEWIS,
WILLIAM MOIR,
DAVID D. EGAN

were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864.

HOLDERS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that, by the terms of consolidation of that company with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, their stock is to be exchanged for stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as follows: One share of the Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock and one share of the Chicago and Northwestern common, with three dollars in cash, for each share of the Galena and Chicago Union.

Exchange may be made, and the money received at once, at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, of The Union Trust Company of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, inst., at the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open for that and the following day only. Ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing. Dated June 3, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUYLER,
E. RIGGS,
A. V. STOUT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
PETER CAGGER,
} Committee.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1864, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the People's Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 392 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st June.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC CO.,
NO. 108 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE SCRIP issued by the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be due and payable July 1 next at this office. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 30th inst., both days inclusive.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN R. R. CO., No. 17 FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, June 18, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this company, due on the 1st day of July next, will be paid at the office of the company on and after that date.

WM. V. LE COUNT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price

WM. H. MARSTON & CO.,
Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

200 shares Western Union, and
100 shares United States, &c., &c., &c., for sale.

Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William st.

MINING STOCKS.

100 Shares Cleveland Iron Mining Co.
200 Shares Marquette Iron Mining Co. } For sale.
300 Shares Black Hawk Gold Mining Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine, corner William-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864. }

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

THE STANDARD GOLD COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

The books of subscription for a limited number of shares, on favorable terms, are now open to the public at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Prospectus, with description of the property and full particulars, may be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT BOWNE,
EDWARD WILLIS,
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
ETHAN ALLEN,
S. A. BANKS,
SYLVESTER TAYLOR.
President, ROBERT BOWNE.
Secretary, F. A. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.
MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of all classes adjourned, to specially meet again at New-York on the 30th day of June inst., at 1 P. M., at the Company's office, at Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on business of importance. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

L. H. MEYER, President.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Wanted—the preferred scrip of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company—for which a liberal price will be paid by

HENRY C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

Persons owning University Bonds of the State of Minnesota will please call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same.

R. B. GRAVES,
JUNE 9, 1864. No. 153 Chambers-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.	In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 118 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of June, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:

To increase the capital stock of said Company to such sum (not exceeding two millions of dollars) as may be deemed advisable.

To ratify the action of the stockholders at their meeting held at the City of New-York on the 8th inst., and the subsequent acts of the Directors of said Company.

To regulate the times and places of future meetings of stockholders.

To transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Votes by proxy allowed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. A. QUINTARD,
DATED June 15, 1864. President.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis Skiddy, E. L. Baker, of Boston,
J. R. Skidmore, W. P. Jones,
H. T. Livingston, E. A. Quintard,
W. H. Talmage,

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 13th instant, E. A. QUINTARD was elected President, and WM. MACFARLANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 129, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 23, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR MESSRS. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., TRAVELING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT and the EAST.

BILLS ON LONDON at three days' sight, sixty days' sight, or seventy-five days' date, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

New-York, June 14, 1864.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The First Mortgage Bonds of this company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bond holders can be paid there at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one half per cent. from the net earnings, payable on the fifth day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company, at the close of business, on the 30th day of June instant. Transfer books close on that day, and open on the 6th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New-York and Boston will be remitted by mail or express when requested.

HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.

May 25, 1864.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 1st July. The transfer-book will be closed from Monday, 20th, to July 1st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st day of July.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from the 27th June to 1st July inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the day of payment.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 21 inst. to July 1 inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

160TH DIVIDEND.—BANK OF NEW-YORK—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,175,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

60TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	146,059 69
Assets	299,059 69

At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER, GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES, JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, GEO. C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE, SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JEDEDIAH MILLER, M. D.
ISAAC V. BRIGGS, GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.
JOSHUA SUTTON, EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE, ROBT. KNIGHT.
JEREMIAH V. SPADER,

At a subsequent meeting of the board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

By order, JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF THE RELATIVES OF GEORGE ELLSWORTH, late of Co. D, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, supposed to reside in the State of New-York, see this notice, they will please inform S. WIRES, Burlington, Vt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 7 cents; old brass, 22 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 28 cents; lead, 8 cents. At No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO PLANTS, RAISED WITH great care, from seed imported direct from Havana and raised equal to the imported leaf. Also, Connecticut plants of a superior quality. The month of June is the season for setting out the plants. Orders will be taken for above till last of June by J. G. HUSZAK, 421½ Broadway.

$36.—LABOR AND FUEL SAVING MACHINES for smoothing clothes; one mangle will do the work of six hands for hotels and families. J. G. WEST, Nos. 4 and 10 Liberty-place, New-York, near the New-York Post-office. Discount to agents.

MRS. ANNA McBRIDE, M. D., GRADUATE of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, has removed to this City, and can be consulted at her office, No. 15 West 27th-st., corner of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

MILITARY GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES, coachman's gloves. LOCKWOOD, TUTTLE & MILLER, No. 675 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park.

Also, Entire FRONT on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., a portion improved.

Also, Entire FRONT on Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts.

Also, Entire BLOCK between 9th and 10th avs., near Central Park, suitable for immediate improvement.

Also, LOTS on Broadway, south of the Central Park.

Also, An entire FRONT on the 4th or Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts. (12 lots.)

Also, LOTS on the principal streets and avenues.

For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM at Hyde Park, situated at Crum Elbow, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 275 acres of land, adjoining the country seats of Messrs. Bourman and Boreel; mansion-house, farm-house, gardener's cottage, grapery, green-houses, &c., &c., all built by the present proprietor; locality eminently healthy; house supplied with fine spring water by a hydraulic ram; 36 acres of the above, including the improvements, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES, near the depot, at Rye, Westchester County, with three apple and 1 pear orchard, 1 acre of garden subsoiled, and an abundance of fruit; the house is handsomely situated, well shaded, and conveniently arranged. There is a neat cottage, nearly new, farm-house, large barn, carriage-house, &c., on the premises; the personal property, stock, &c., are offered with the farm. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUNDRIDGE, Westchester County, N. Y. (3½ miles from Bedford, on Harlem Railroad.)—A good two-story dwelling-house, 40x30 ft.; barn, carriage-house, granary and other outbuildings; abundance of peaches, pears, cherries, and other fruits. 62 acres of land, in meadow, plough, pasture and wood.

Schools, churches, &c., in the village. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the City. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. PAULDING, AT HYDE-PARK, FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful on the Hudson River—about forty acres, large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. N. PAULDING, No. 39 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,000—FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED on the Hudson, two hours from City, first-class two-story and one-half residence, 12 rooms, neat outbuildings, choice garden, fruit, shade, &c.; a bargain; furniture if desired.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SIX LOTS FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF 38th-st. and 1st-av. Also, three lots, 21 feet from corner of 125th-st., on 4th-av., and two lots on 122d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Will be sold low.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO LEASE, OR TO LET—ON shares, a place on the East River, 10 miles from New-York, a cottage and about 40 acres, well calculated for a fruit and vegetable garden. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-office, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Brooklyn—No. 82 Joralemon-st.; there are two lots of land, thus affording a handsome garden. Apply to J. B. HUTCHINSON, No. 59 Worth-st., N. Y.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE boarding houses for City boarders; also, farms and village property for sale of all descriptions. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH 13 rooms, gas, water, &c., in the suburbs of Poughkeepsie, having a large garden, amply supplied with a great variety of fruit and vegetables; very retired, and suitable for a Summer residence. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT PEEKSKILL on the Hudson, 43 miles from New-York, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. The house consists of twelve rooms, and is furnished throughout. Commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country, garden planted, and some fruit. Rent $125 per month. Address or call on POSTMASTER, Peekskill.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family only, containing twelve rooms, gas, bath, water and all modern improvements; richly furnished throughout; location near Cooper Institute. Rent, $200 per month. Apply to E. F. MILLER, No. 48 Clinton-st., New-York City.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT SARATOGA, a nice brick house, elegantly furnished, and beautifully located on Broadway. S. P. BRIGGS, No. 168 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A FURNISHED cottage, pleasantly situated on the Hudson, two miles north of Newburgh. Apply to Commodore BELL, Navy-yard, New-York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—FOR THE YEAR, A FIRST CLASS furnished house on 34th-st. Rent $1,800. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 11 SOUTH WILLIAM-st. Apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, (no children,) an elegant residence furnished or partly furnished, on the east bank of the Hudson River, not more than thirty miles from New-York, and within a half mile of the depot. The house to be large and to contain all modern conveniences, such as bath-rooms, open fire-places, in which wood or soft coal may be used, good range, &c. To be situated in a lot of at least six acres of land, and with a pleasant view of the river. An ice-house and stable would be required. A comfortable, rather than an ornamental place desired. The family would like to hire such a place for five or six months, with view to purchase. Address COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office, stating price, locality, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Waldo, Barry & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

SAMUEL F. BARRY,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864. HORACE WALDO, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a dry goods commission business, under the firm of BARRY & WALDO, at No. 46 Murray-st.

SAMUEL F. BARRY,
HORACE WALDO, JR.,
W. FREDERICK BARRY.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CHARLES FARRAR having retired from the business. Mr. L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to settle and close all matters pertaining thereto.

LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES FARRAR.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership, under the name of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the business of the old firm of that name at the same place.

LUTHER S. LAWRENCE.
CHARLES FRAZIER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

THE LATE FIRM OF FOWLER & WELLS was dissolved by mutual consent, April 4, 1864. LORENZO N. FOWLER, of that firm, was then and is now traveling and lecturing in Great Britain.

Mr. SAMUEL R. WELLS continues business on his own account, but persists in keeping up the sign and name of the old firm.

This is to notify the public that the use of the firm name of FOWLER & WELLS by Mr. Wells, is without the consent of Lorenzo N. Fowler, and that he is not a partner, nor has he any business connection with Mr. Wells; although by the terms of the dissolution agreement Mr. Wells is to liquidate all accounts against the old partnership.

LORENZO N. FOWLER,
By CHARLES C. WAKELEY, Attorney.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $200,000 in sums to suit applicants. Apply to WILLIAM H. KIPP, rear of Eighth National Bank, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
EVERY FRIDAY.

On TUESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Clermont-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn; A small quantity of excellent furniture, [illegible] an extension table and chairs to [illegible]; walnut buffet sets, window shades, stove, [illegible]; new Brussels carpets, linen, refrigerator, and a [illegible] excellent kitchen utensils.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 157 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., Genteel Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by the best city manufacturers, consisting in part as follows, viz.:

PARLORS—Velvet carpets, French plate pier mirrors, lace and satin curtains, richly carved rosewood centre, mirror back; carved rosewood suite in hair cloth, rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood arm and reception chairs in brocatelle, gilt frame engravings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c. DINING ROOM—Brussels carpet, black walnut carved extension table, 16 feet, chairs with wool covers, carved black walnut suite in reps, curtains and cornices, side-tables, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. HALLS—Oilcloths, rosewood marble-top hat-stand, door-mat, chandelier, &c., &c. BEDROOMS—Tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, tete-a-tetes and chairs, marble-top tables, desk, crockery, best hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, buff window-shades, cornices, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and rods, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV. AND NEW CHAMBERS-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

SOUTHEAST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—The 5 four-story brown stone-front stores and dwellings Nos. 586, 588, 590, 592 and 594 6th-av., with private entrance on 35th-st.; each lot about 19.6 by 60 feet. Houses well built and rented.

SOUTHEAST CORNER CHATHAM AND NEW CHAMBERS STS.—A valuable four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone building, Nos. 2 and 4 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham, with front on three business streets. Lot all covered, well built, and rented to good tenants. Size above on diagram.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY AT CHATSWORTH, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 acres of land at Chatsworth. This valuable property, formerly owned by P. H. Munroe, Esq., and Hon. J. Roosevelt, situated between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, will be offered for sale in plots of three to ten acres or more. It has several miles of road laid out, well worked, a depot built, at which the trains will stop when business warrants. Its close proximity to the City, (being only twenty miles from City Hall,) with the New-Haven Railroad running through it, and the numerous commanding building sites, with a view of the Long Island Sound and the Palisades, make it desirable for investment for parties wishing to get a choice location and have control of surrounding improvements. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DEY AND GREENWICH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property situate on the southeast corner of Dey and Greenwich sts., now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank; the building is of brown stone, well and substantially built, has very heavy walls, fire and burglar proof stone vaults, and is very desirable for banking or insurance purposes, or for an investment, as it can at a comparatively small cost be so altered as to produce a large rental; lot 43 feet front, 40 feet rear, 77 feet north side, 62 feet south side. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON PACIFIC AND DEAN STS., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N.Y.:

PACIFIC-STREET.—The 4 valuable lots on the south side of Pacific-street, 175 feet west of Powers-st., each lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 deep.

DEAN-STREET.—The 4 valuable lots, on north side, directly in the rear of the above lots, each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

For maps and particulars, apply at the office of Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.,
Near Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a private library, comprising Byron's, Cooper's and Jefferson's works; Harper's and Putnam's Magazines; and, also, a law library, Christon's, Blackstone's, Johnston's Digests, Reports, Abridgements, &c., &c.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-NINTH POLICE AUCTION sale of unclaimed property, will take place on the 21st inst., at the Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., at 10 o'clock, A. M., consisting of cotton, men and women's clothing, watches, jewelry, &c.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of June, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a very desirable house and lot. Steamboat and railroad communication to the City; well calculated for a private residence or business purposes. Particulars given by W. M. WEEKS, Auctioneers, Glen Cove Pavilion.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $8, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BETWEEN Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000, Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, June 10, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

150,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Dealers not having sides as above are at liberty to offer smoked shoulders, to be received or not, as may be for the interest of the public service.

The meat to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders to state when they can deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipments.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864, for repaving and repairing, and keeping in good repair during the certain period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1864, the carriage ways of all paved avenues, streets, squares, and thoroughfares in the City of New-York, excepting only so much of the carriage way of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

The bids must be in the form prescribed and furnished by this Board.

Specifications, form of agreement, and blank proposals will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, (ROTUNDA) PARK, June 17, 1864.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1864, for 24-pounder and 32-pounder Shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz.:

24-POUNDER SHELL.

At the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 10,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 5,000.
At the Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

32-POUNDER SHELL.

At the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 10,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 5,000.
At the Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength to be not less than 14,000 lbs. per square inch.

They are to be made in accordance with the instructions given in the Ordnance Manual.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) of the whole amount contracted for per week, the first delivery to be made on the 9th day of July, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each calibre.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to the department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will, at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to one-tenth of the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to one-tenth of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to one-tenth of the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated June 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bonds.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 24-pounder and 32-pounder shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Underpinning side walls and excavating and fitting up cellar of house of Hose Company number Twenty-eight.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Second avenue and East River.

For regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Sixtieth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flag First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-third-street, between Avenue B and East River.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For new steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Forty.

For fire alarm bell for the Thirty-third-street bell tower.

For building sheds and putting new roof on Country Market, and for other repairs to Jefferson Market.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June 17, 1864.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK, CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 25th inst., at this office for the delivery of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of coal for the use of the department. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Clerk.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth extracted during a quiet sleep, positively without pain or injurious results. To accommodate the large number of persons requiring his professional services, Dr. HOYT has removed to the four-story building No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Where there has never been an accident or failure to produce insensibility to pain. The performance fulfills the promise. Dr. COLTON administers the gas, inhaling every fresh supply himself first to test its purity. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—[illegible] in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, and the amendments thereof, notice is hereby given that the annual lists of the Eighth Collection District, containing the valuations and enumeration made by the Assistant Assessors for the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, including Income Tax for 1863, will be open for examination at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, and that for five days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of irregularity or error complained of.—Dated at Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., New-York City, this 6th day of June, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER,
United States Assessor, Eighth District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL Committee of the Common Council, appointed to inquire into the evils resulting from the illegal and improper manner in which many of the City Railroad Companies have laid and maintain their rails; also, to investigate and consider what further legislation is necessary to add to the convenience of railroad travel and increase the revenues of the City, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

All persons interested in the subject, particularly those who have petitioned the Common Council for a hearing before the committee, and all those whose property or business may be affected in general by the above-named interest, are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
MORGAN JONES,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
FREDERICK REPPER,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Monday, June 20, 1864, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of fifty cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the pound at the foot of 25th-st., East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the pound on the day they are received, on payment of expenses. N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys. By order of the Mayor,

GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Miseroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISA RIELL against ROBERT B. RIELL.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—United States Revenue Stamp, 50 cents.—To the above defendant, ROBERT B. RIELL: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 169 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, June 9, 1864.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

jel3-law6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR,
} Administrators.

May 2-law6m Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000. A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had 12 to 15 years experience in the banking, stock and exchange business, and has extensive facilities for conducting the same, is anxious to form a connection which will be mutually advantageous, with a party able to command $20,000 to $50,000. Address, STOCK BROKER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$1,200.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANTILLA, cloak and fancy goods store in Broadway, doing a large and fine business; also, a superior lunch and bar saloon in Cortlandt-st., also doing a large and fine business; rare chance. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., room No. 3.

$75 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

C. L. MORSE, SUBSTITUTE BROKER, NO. 185 6TH-AV.—Substitutes furnished for any district in the City or State, on the shortest notice.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

THE SECOND AND LAST GREAT TROTTING CONTEST

between those renowned champions of the Trotting Turf GEN. BUTLER,

ROBERT FILLINGHAM

and JOHN MORGAN,

FOR A PURSE AND STAKE OF $1,750,

will take place on WEDNESDAY. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagon. The intense excitement that prevailed during the trot in harness between the same horses on Wednesday, the 15th, and the enthusiasm created by the keenness of the contest among the thousands assembled on the course warrants the belief that the coming great trot to wagons will be of the most deeply interesting character. The most ample provisions will be made for the comfort and protection of all the visitors. A large police force will be in attendance for the preservation of order. The race is play or pay.

ALL THREE ARE WELL.

ALL THREE CERTAIN STARTERS.

Special trains will be run at 11½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. from Hunter's Point, and the last special in time for the trot, at 2½ P. M. The boat leaving James slip at 2 P. M. Boats leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes.

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON,
Capt. A. DUCHESNE.

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin	700 F.
Second Cabin	400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin	$135
Second Cabin	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING.........Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE..........Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.........June 25
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.........July 2
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.........July 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow and sail on SATURDAY, July 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The steamship
ILLINOIS OR GOLDEN RULE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage, apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED ship SIR ROBERT PEEL, Capt. LABAREE, positively sails 20th June. Her accommodations are superior to any ship in port. Second cabin $20 and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 19 East River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

S. S. SCOTIA WILL DISCHARGE UNDER general order at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY MORNING, 21st inst. All goods landed under general order will be sent into bonded warehouse, No. 24 Trinity-place, New-York.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock. West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHampton, Brattleboro and the White Mountains. The first-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave New-York, from Peck-slip, East River, for Hartford, at 4 P. M., daily, arriving in time for early trains for Springfield and the North. Cabin fare to Hartford, $1 75; deck, $1 25. The cheapest and pleasantest route.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves

Christopher-st. at	9:30,	12:30,	3 30
Dey-st. at	9:45,	12:45,	3.45
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) at	10,	1,	4. [illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST Point, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.—The steamer Mary Powell leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
(Late Wallack's.)
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
FIFTH WEEK
OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,
the performance will commence with
TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES.............F. S. CHANFRAU,
as played by him many hundred nights. He being the first to enact the character, save the late WILLIAM E. BURTON.
To be followed by
THE DEBUTANTE.
ACHILLE TALMA DUFARD, an eccentric Frenchman,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, entire change of programme.

THE DEVIL'S DRAWING-ROOM.
(Vide New-York Herald, June 15.)
HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
TENTH WEEK OF SEASON—SECOND WEEK OF SECOND PROGRAMME.
MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW PROGRAMME,
BY
ROBERT HELLER.
THE STORY OF A BROKEN PLATE.
THE FAIRY RINGDOVES.
HELLER'S CHARMED CABINET OF THE APPARITIONS,
WITH
A LIVE GHOST.
The Hall is now cooled by Heller's new Aular Ventilator.
Two new pianoforte solos every evening.
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.—The fortieth annual exhibition of the Academy will close at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 25.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

BANJO INSTRUCTION.—WE GUARANTEE any person to be a perfect performer on the Banjo in one course of lessons, with or without a previous knowledge of the instrument. Banjos furnished for practice. H. C. and CHARLES E. DOBSON, No. 798 Broadway, between Astor-place and 8th-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at Middletown for the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS.—OWNERS AND MASTERS OF steamboats and barges are forbid landing excursion parties at Dudley's Grove without written permission of W. & E. MYERS & CO., who are the only persons authorized to let the same.

GILMAN DUDLEY.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1864.

Steamboats, Barges, Dudley's, Newark Bay and New Grove, near Chelsea, to let to excursion parties. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NIC PARties, a large and commodious steamer, capable of carrying 1,500 persons. Also, a splendid grove, furnished with tables, swings, summer-houses, a platform and two good wells on the premises. Apply at the office of M. S. Staten Island Ferry, Pier No. 19 North River.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7)—or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN BATTLE. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT $100 bounty, pension and arrears of pay for soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle or for the relatives of those killed. Letters containing Post-office stamp answered and all information given without charge.

ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CAN HAVE THEIR $100 bounty promptly paid them; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers can have the pay and bounty collected and pensions procured; sailors can receive their prize-money; all can receive information and instructions, by applying to RICHARD C. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army and Navy Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS.
UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS.
FLATTERING SUCCESS.
FLATTERING SUCCESS.
CONTINUOUS CROWDS
DAILY VISIT
THE TRUE-HEARTED AND PATRIOTIC
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN!
THE FAMOUS
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
the HEROIC AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL, with whose glorious courage, personal sacrifices, and wonderful exploits the country has resounded for a year past.
She appears upon the stage
DAILY AT 11, 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK,
and gives an account of her STARTLING ADVENTURES while in the
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
SECRET SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
AVOID THE CROWDS. AVOID THE CROWDS.
by attending the
MORNING APPEARANCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
when the LECTURE-ROOM will be opened WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
THE BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
IN NEW AND GRACEFUL DANCES.
FOUNTAIN OF PRISMATIC WATER.
ENGAGED FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
AT GREAT EXPENSE,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
MR. CHARLES E. COLLINS,
IN HIS
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE,"
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE,"
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE,"
WORLD-RENOWNED AND ORIGINAL "CURE,"
AND HIS GREAT JIG DANCE.
THE ELEGANT PETITE COMEDIES,
LOVE IN LIVERY,
LOVE IN LIVERY,
and
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours,
THE GREAT GIANT GIRL,
from Nova Scotia, and the
COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT,
THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING,
THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations by
PROF. LIVINGSTON,
A JAPANESE MASKIN-HOG,
MINIATURE SKATING-POND,
THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP,
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

AID FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Oratorical and musical entertainment in aid of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home U. S. General Hospital, (corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st.,) at the Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1864. Hon. George Opdyke will preside. The following distinguished orators will address the meeting: Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. James T. Brady, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Tickets one dollar; no reserved seats.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 759 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.
ONLY DEPOT in this City.
No. 543 Broadway.
CHARLES E. BACON.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"FOR THE DEAR OLD Flag I Die," "Was My Brother in the Battle?" "Bury Me in the Morning," "Wilt Thou be True?" "I Will be True to Thee," "Merry Little Birds are We," "Oh, why am I so Happy?" "The Little Ballad Girl," "When Old Friends were Here," and "She was all the World to Me"—FOSTER. "Home is Home," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," and "Hymn of the Nation"—THOMAS. "Sweet Little Nell," "Dying Drummer," "Weep no More for Lilly," "Katy Did and Katy Didn't," "This Hand Never Struck me, Mother," "Dost Thou Ever Think of Me, Love," "Little Joey, the Contraband," "The New Emancipation Song," and "The Angels are Hovering Near"—PARKHURST. "Dear One, I Think of Thee," "The Rose of Clifton Dale," "The Violet," "One by One The Stars of Evening," and "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale"—LAWRENCE. "Land of the Brave and Free"—PLUMLEY. "Christ Will Care for Mother Now"—WESTON. All of which are recommended. Price 30 cents each, mailed free. For sale at all the music-stores.

NEW MUSIC—SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART—a gem of song. Faust march, "I Love that Dear Old Flag the Best;" "The Soldier's Happy Return," Mazurka, each 30 cents. EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK—Latest popular music for violin, flute or cornet, viz.: Faust march, "Finnegan's Wake;" Ione, "The Last Days of Pompeii;" Slumber Polka, "Kiss Waltz;" "Lannigan's Ball;" "No Irish Need Apply," &c. Price two numbers, 25c.; 5 different numbers, 55c. MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS—700 tunes for violin, flute or cornet, $1. COMPLETE OMNIBUS—A musical library, of 1,500 tunes, $2. New Concertina Book, full of instruction and over 200 tunes, 50 cents. New Accordeon and Flutina Book—instruction and over 200 tunes, 50 cents. Any music or book mailed post-paid. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

VORE PIANOS.—A FEW OF THESE CELEbrated pianos are now on exhibition at WATERS' Music store, No. 481 Broadway. They are among the best manufactured in Boston, being rich and powerful in tone and seldom require tuning. Call and see them. Fifty new and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Prices reasonable.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Festal Eve," "Fourth of July," and "The Union must Stand," for strawberry festivals and Fourth of July celebrations; price 3 cents, 30 cents per dozen, $2 per 100; mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS, both new and second-hand. Agents for Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Boston pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Boston harmoniums, Taylor & Farley's boudoir organs. Pianos to rent. Payment received in installments if desired.

H. E. BAILEY & CO., No. 603 Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS WITH patent improvements, found in no others, giving wonderful power and sweetness of tone. Also, pianos and melodeons. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF GEO. STECK & CO.—pronounced by all competent judges to stand unrivaled—for sale at the Warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..........................Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager..........................Mr. H. Selwyn.
THE MAGNIFICENT EFFECTS,
Musical, Artistical and Spectacular,
THE NEW SCENERY, BY HAYES,
Fully embodying the
GORGEOUS AND RESPLENDENT WONDERS
of the Arabian Nights,
The music composed expressly by Thomas Baker,
THE PICTURESQUE AND SUPERB COSTUMES
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Combined with the entire
PERFECTION OF DETAIL,
have all united to render the magnificent spectacle
ALADDIN;
OR, THE
WONDERFUL LAMP,
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD AS ALADDIN
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
including the celebrated danseuse
ANNETTA GALETTI,
who, with
MONS. TOPHOFF,
has been expressly engaged for this spectacle, and will appear in
A GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
The performance begins at 8 and terminates at 10:30, thus enabling parents to bring their children to witness this
BEAUTIFUL EASTERN PAGEANT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7:45; concludes 10:40.
Lessee and Manager..........................WM. WHEATLEY.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
LAST NIGHTS
of the celebrated Lyric Artiste,
MLLE. VESTVALI,
as ANGELO, with the Songs, "YOU ARE THE STAR," (words by S. R. Fiske, Esq.,) and "THE BRAVE MARCO,"
in John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, in five Tableaux, entitled
BEL
DEMONIO,
which has elicited the
ADMIRATION
OF FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
for the last
FIVE WEEKS,
stamping the
EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, GRAND BALLET, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, SUPERB FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
A MOST DECIDED SUCCESS,
but which, in a short time, must give place to
OTHER NOVELTIES.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT
of
A. H. DAVENPORT.
MONDAY EVENING, June 20,
on which occasion
Miss LOTTA, the fairy artiste, from the shores of the Pacific; Mr. ROBERT HELLER, the world-renowned magician; Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, the popular young American tragedian; Mr. E. LAMB, the favorite comedian, and all the ladies and gentlemen of the Winter Garden company have kindly tendered their services and will appear in their various specialities. Miss Lotta in song, dance and banjo solo; Mr. Heller in his most brilliant feats; Mr. Boniface and Mr. Lamb as Robert Macaire and Jaques Strop; Mrs. Chanfrau as Susan, Mr. Davenport as William, and Mr. Vining Bowers as Gnatbrain, in the beautiful drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Box Book now open.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED for the accommodation of first-class gentlemen only, in the new house No. 28 West 29th-st., between 5th-av., and Broadway. The rooms are handsomely fitted up en suite. Breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 42 Lexington-av., in a private family, where there are no children, with or without board. Private table, if preferred.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT No. 43 Clinton-place, corner of University-place; transient persons $1 50 and $2 per day.

CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen may obtain very pleasant, airy rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 28 University-place. Reference required.

TO LET—APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND single gentlemen, in a pleasant location, for the Summer months. No. 400 West 23d-st.

A LARGE AIRY ROOM, ON THE SECOND story, with or without board, to let for the Summer. Inquire at No. 43 East 31st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated in a private boarding-house with airy rooms and good board at North Salem, Westchester County, near Croton Falls; house on high ground, overlooking a small lake, situation very healthy; also, pleasant drives and good fishing; carriage and stable room. Address T. C. VAIL, North Salem, New-York, or inquire of S. B. QUICK, at Collamore's, No. 479 Broadway.

BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY—CONVENIENT to the City. A few rooms will be rented, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; location healthy; plenty of fruit and vegetables; fine view of the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers. For terms and directions apply to S. T. MUNSON, at depot of Army Clothing, No. 25 Mercer-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, THREE miles west of the landing; the location very retired and highly picturesque; rooms large and comfortable. WM. E. REID, Proprietor. Refers to Wm. E. Warren, Esq., President of International Insurance Company, No. 113 Broadway; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO young gentlemen or a married couple can obtain a pleasant room and good board in a private family. Location very desirable and accessible. Reference, Charles F. Harris, No. 51 Murray-st., first floor.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BALDWIN HOUSE,
LAKE MAHOPAC.

Having changed hands, will be opened on the 20th of June. A large dining and several new sleeping rooms have been added to the house. Various improvements have been made to the grounds, such as terracing and cutting wide walks, &c.

The proprietors will spare no pains to make the guests comfortable and their stay agreeable.

BEEBE & TREMAIN, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT.

A few rooms to let in a newly-finished and furnished private boarding-house; quite near the springs at Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.; being a central location, adjoining the American Hotel on the west, and nearly opposite the Spring House; also good accommodations for a few more horses and vehicles, (terms moderate,) by addressing immediately to M. K. HOSFORD, Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE,
is now open for the reception of guests.
WM. J. FISH.

THE PECONIC HOUSE—AT GREENPORT, L. I., will be opened on July 1 by AUGUSTUS SMITH, for the reception of the traveling public. It has good sea bathing near the house, with all the conveniences necessary, &c.; also it is one of the best fishing places around the island. We will also guarantee to do our utmost to make it a pleasant and comfortable home for all our guests.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y. will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 25.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x 3½ feet; two 14 inch flues in each, and two locomotive boilers 18x5 feet, all in fine order.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.
FREMONT AND COCHRANE,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

RALLY FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
NINTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB
RATIFICATION MEETING,
Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, June 20,
At 8 o'clock.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana,
will address the meeting.
Union Glee Club, with songs.
Seats reserved for ladies.
A. H. KEECH, President.
FRANK D. KARR, } Secs.
S. W. FREED.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Grand rally at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING to hear this eccentric but popular speaker on THAT WHICH IS TO BE. Admittance 25 cents, for the sick and suffering families of our volunteers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

A HEAVY FIRE was opened from the rebel works on James and Sullivan Islands on our land and naval batteries, Tuesday the 7th inst. The object of the firing has not been ascertained, although we suspect the enemy had in view the making of a great show of strength, lest the information we have received respecting his double numbers about Charleston and Savannah should influence us to make an attack. Several of the shot struck the water some distance in the rear of the supply vessels of the fleet, but they all sank harmlessly to the bottom. The shot aimed at the batteries on Morris Island effected no damage whatever. Our guns, both on land and water, replied with great energy, so that within a short time the rebels were glad to close the entertainment by suspending the working of their pieces.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER was an event which happened early on Wednesday morning. During the night, the gunners of Fort Putnam observed, through the darkness, an object moving slowly from Charleston in the direction of Sumter. The object soon developed itself into a low side-wheel steamer—the same which we have been wont to observe gliding around the inner harbor for several months past. A number of shot were fired at her from Fort Putnam, one of which it is believed struck the rudder, as the vessel became disabled and went aground on the Sullivan's Island shore. Daylight thoroughly exposed her condition to our gunners, and in less time than it occupies to pen this paragraph, they put so many shot through her hull that it would have been difficult to determine if it ever formed a portion of a steamer. She was riddled into fragments. We recognized the vessel as the one the rebels employed to carry troops and supplies to Fort Sumter. She has carried her last load.

TWENTY-ONE DESERTERS from the enemy came into Fort Pulaski a day or two ago. They are expected to arrive at Hilton Head this morning. They brought a Savannah paper of the 10th and a Charleston paper of the 11th. They contain no important information. Major-Gen. SAM. JONES is announced as the Military Commander in Charleston. The deserters know nothing of the details concerning late movements. They all agree that the people place little confidence in the skill of JOHNSTON, or the ability of his army. The faces of noted Secessionists are downcast, haggard, dejected, which to the deserters is a sure sign that JOHNSTON's retrograde movements are not considered, on the whole, as a pleasing circumstance.

THE NEW IRONSIDES has been in Hilton Head harbor for several days. Her masts have been in, and her rigging and other sailing fixtures adjusted, preparatory to her going North. It has been remarked that now this monster has been removed from Charleston harbor the rebels will not hesitate to send out their rams, upon whose merits they have expatiated so much. Nothing would please the officers and men of the monitors more than to see the rams take a turn in the outer harbor. Admiral DAHLGREN is fully prepared for just such an emergency, as the rebels would find to their bitter cost. Whether the *New Ironsides* will return to Charleston harbor or take a position at some other point, has not transpired. We may depend upon it, wherever she is, she will do good execution.

CHANGE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERALS.

By a recent order from the Department Headquarters, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL has been again assigned to the position of Provost-Marshal-General. The long experience of Lieut.-Col. HALL in that capacity justly entitles him to that post, and the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties should influence the authorities to bestow upon him an equal rank with that of other officers who hold a similar position in other departments.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION is about to be established under very favorable auspices, either at Hilton Head or Beaufort. Gen. PORTER will take charge. Gen. FOSTER has implicit confidence in the soldierly qualities of the colored troops, and is determined they shall not want for the proper military instruction. Since Gen. FOSTER's arrival in the department he has been busily engaged inspecting the various fortifications and defences. Yesterday he returned from a visit to Morris and Folly Islands. A short time ago he proceeded to Florida. Thus, it will be seen, he has been the rounds of the department.

UNPLEASANT WEATHER.

At the present writing we are having a fall of cold drizzling rain, making the use of an overcoat an almost imperative necessity, although three days ago the thermometer marked 100°. June is looked upon as one of the warmest months of the year, and such, in fact, we all considered it until this cold rain has showered upon us. WHIT.

A Heavy Cannonade—A Blockade-Runner Sunk.

By the arrival of the *Fulton* from Hilton Head, June 15, we have the *Port Royal New South* for the week ending June 18. It furnishes us the following items of news:

A REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the rebels opened a very heavy fire on our land and naval batteries from their works on James and Sullivan Islands. Some of the shot passed to quite a distance beyond, the supply vessels of the fleet.

Our batteries returned the fire with equal vigor. We have not heard of any damage being sustained by the Union side.

During the night the gunners at Fort Putnam espied a rebel steamer approaching Sumter from the Charleston side. A number of shots were directed at her, one or more of which took effect in her lower part, causing her to run aground. In this condition she was discovered at daylight by our men, who again opened a hot fire upon her, and, as far as could be observed, completely ruined her. The hull of the steamer was so thoroughly shattered that our men could get an unobstructed view through the apertures made. The steamer is believed to have been the same that has been noticed on several occasions working her way down to Sumter. She was used to convey troops and supplies.

The bombardment of Charleston is still continued. A statement to the effect that the shells do not go beyond the edge of the city is erroneous. Numerous officers recently arrived from Morris Island assert most emphatically that they saw several shells reach a point a long distance inland.

The object of the rebels in opening so vigorously on Tuesday was probably to deceive us as regards their numerical strength. Doubtless that same day they sent troops either to JOHNSTON or LEE.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.

This favorite old war vessel has been in our harbor for about a week. Her crew have since been busily engaged in putting in her masts and other sailing fixtures, and it will not be many days probably before she will take her departure. We had the pleasure of paying her a visit a few days ago, and were highly pleased with the neat and tidy condition of the vessel and everything on board. The hospitality of the officers was all that could be desired. We regretted not having the gratification of meeting Commodore ROWAN, who happened at the time to be absent on another vessel of the fleet. It is presumed that nearly every one knows the history of the *New Ironsides*. Her career in Charleston harbor in connection with the bombardment of the rebel works on the several islands in that vicinity is full of instructive interest. Never yet did she open her broadside of eight guns on the foe without hurting somebody or inflicting an immense deal of damage. We doubt not the rebels will hear more from her powerful guns and witness other effects of her destructive fire, before many weeks shall have elapsed.

—Capt. ARTHUR MCCLELLAN, who served on the staff of his brother, the General, during the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and who, when Gen. MCCLELLAN was retired from command, went on Gen. SEDGWICK's staff, and has served throughout the whole of the present campaign under GRANT, and who has been in such active service as to have had three or four horses killed under him, has been transferred to the staff of Gen. WRIGHT, Gen. SEDGWICK's successor in the command of the "fighting Sixth."

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE BOGERT CLUB.—The annual excursion of the Bogert Club to Fort Lee will take place on Tuesday next. The officers—PETER BOGERT, President, and E. R. WUNDER, Secretary—extend a cordial invitation to all old residents of the City of New-York to be present.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices to June 12 via the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Friday, June 17.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans 12th inst., has arrived.

The news is unimportant.

She was fired into at Columbia, Mississippi, by musketry, without injury.

The colored people of New-Orleans had a grand emancipation celebration on the 11th.

The steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, had arrived.

The steamer *Morning Star* started for New-York on the morning of the 12th.

Among the passengers by the steam transport *Thomas O. Scott*, for New-York, was Gen. FRANKLIN, still suffering from his wound received in the Red River campaign.

Gen. MCCLERNAND was still at New-Orleans.

Cotton was buoyant with fair inquiry and very little on sale. Ordinary 94c.@95c.; low Middling $1 01@$1 03; Middling $1 06@$1 08. Very little Sugar or Molasses offering; fair to good Sugar 19½c.; prime Molasses 95c.

COTTON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Middling	$105@$106
Liverpool Middling	$103@$104
Low Middling	$101@$102
Good Ordinary	98c.@99c.
Ordinary	95c.@96c.
	Bales.
Sales this week	2,660
Exports this week	3,777
Estimated stock	304,000

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 18, 1864.

The market is almost bare of cotton, closing firm at above quotations. Receipts continue very moderate.

RUTSON MAURY, JR., Cotton Broker.

The Cotton Question.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 10.

The recent falling off in the receipts at this port, and the marked advance in prices, imparts increased interest to the cotton question, in relation to the deliveries of the past season and the probable future supply. At the latest dates the total receipts at New-York since Sept. 1, amounted, in round numbers, to 225,800 bales, about 37 per cent. of which was from New-Orleans, by sea, and 63 per cent. from other sources, mostly by railroad and interior routes from the South and Southwest. The receipts at our own port have been as follows:

	1863-4. Bales.		1862-3. Bales.	
Sept. 1 to Nov. 27	39,091		1,578	
Week ending Dec. 4	1,458		210	
Week ending Dec. 11	4,594		110	
Week ending Dec. 18	3,026		112	
Week ending Dec. 25	1,508		187	
Week ending Jan. 1	2,003	12,589	186	725
Week ending Jan. 8	2,449		199	
Week ending Jan. 15	957		171	
Week ending Jan. 22	2,337		871	
Week ending Jan. 29	2,989	8,732	590	1,831
Week ending Feb. 5	2,281		447	
Week ending Feb. 12	2,713		362	
Week ending Feb. 19	3,066		441	
Week ending Feb. 26	4,242	12,502	786	2,036
Week ending March 4	3,400		328	
Week ending March 11	3,802		285	
Week ending March 18	4,286		1,082	
Week ending March 25	2,513		267	
Week ending April 1	2,808	16,809	465	2,417
Week ending April 8	1,614		96	
Week ending April 15	2,158		329	
Week ending April 22	3,842		270	
Week ending April 29	2,775	10,389	340	1,035
Week ending May 6	5,966		1,163	
Week ending May 13	2,691		2,911	
Week ending May 20	1,982		2,098	
Week ending May 27	1,361		1,875	
Week ending June 3	1,146	13,146	407	8,454
Total		113,258		18,076

This 113,258 bales includes 647 in prize lists from Mobile, and 4,823 from Texas. The bulk of the remaining 106,788 bales is from Mississippi and Louisiana, most from the former. The exports comprise 106,803 bales, which including 139 to Great Britain, 3,790 to France, 162 to Italy, 145 to Mexico, 9,757 to Boston, 697 to Philadelphia and 92,113 to New-York.

One cannot look at the above figures without reflecting on the delusion under which the correspondents of the Northern press estimated the probable receipts from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi at from 100,000 to 250,000 bales from each. Whereas, including the comparatively large receipts from Tennessee, and all the prizes captured from the Atlantic and Gulf ports, the total receipts at New-York, from all sources, up to the 28th ult., were less than the amount set down for Louisiana alone. In the meantime, the stock in this port has been reduced to about 8,000 bales, while at New-York, on the 27th, it was estimated at 25,000. It must not be overlooked that for some short time previous to the late heavy advance in New-York, the shipments from that port to Liverpool had been resumed to a sufficient extent to merit attention in connection with the question of supply.

With a diminished stock and discouraging prospects of any considerable increase for some time to come, it is not surprising that the market should be extremely sensitive, or that a market advance should result from apparently trivial causes. Prices are controlled both by the extent of the supply compared with the demand, and the currency question. Without any advance in gold, a reduction of the supply could hardly fail to be followed by a rise in prices; but when gold advances, it indicates a depreciation in the value of paper money—the circulating medium—which inevitably increases and accelerates the rise. Both these elements have undoubtedly been active in causing the recent improvement in the New-York market; and it would be interesting, if it were in our power, to define their relative force. An advance predicated on the redundancy of the circulating medium may have no definite limit; but when caused by deficiency of supply, it is circumscribed by the falling off in consumption, which may be caused either by the inability of customers to pay the enhanced rates, or by the substitution of less expensive materials. The state of the trade, in relation to the last, is at variance with all former calculation on the subject. Reducing the current price to a specie standard, would give about 50c. per pound for middling, or fivefold its former value, which even the most sanguine cotton lord could hardly have anticipated a few years ago, without apprehending that it would result in the staple being superseded either by flax, wool, or silk, or by combinations of the three.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—CATHARINE SMITH, a domestic in the employment of Mr. HYMAN HARRIS, of No. 99 West Twenty-sixth-street, was arrested by Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of stealing from her employer. It appears that CATHARINE had for some time been employed at the above place, but no suspicion was entertained of her until the day the goods were missed, when it was discovered that she had made a wholesale onslaught on the feather-beds, table-linen, ladies' dresses and underclothes, to the value of about $100. Upon being accused of the crime, she confessed her guilt and was taken before Justice DODGE, who committed her in default of $500 bail. The prisoner is 22 years of age, a native of Germany, and says she is guilty.

A FATHER SERIOUSLY STABBED BY HIS SON.—Late on Friday night, JOHN HARMON, a tailor, aged about 40 years, residing at No. 157 Mott-street, become involved in a quarrel with his aged father. During the affray, the son seized a pair of shears and stabbed his father several times in the breast, abdomen and legs. The wounds thus inflicted are very serious, and it is feared they will prove fatal. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The son was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, soon after the affray, and yesterday he was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed to the Tombs to await the result.

CHARGED WITH SELLING OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—CHARLES CONROY, proprietor of a store at No. 62 Warren-street, was arrested on Friday afternoon by Officer TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, on the charge of selling and exposing for sale, obscene books and pictures. A large number of the objectionable books have been disposed of to soldiers. CONROY's premises were searched by the officer, and about $1,000 worth of vile books and pictures were seized and conveyed before Justice DOWLING. CONROY was committed to prison for examination, and an order issued by the magistrate that the property seized be burned in the prison yard.

SHOOTING A POLICE OFFICER.—THE ALLEGED GUILTY MAN ARRESTED.—A man named JOHN REAL was arrested by Officers SULLIVAN and RIGHT, at an early hour on Sunday morning, charged with having shot Officer THOMPSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, about a month since, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, where he was fully identified by Officer THOMPSON as the guilty party. He was ordered to give bail in the sum of $1,000. He was also ordered to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of shooting MARGARET MILLER, some time ago, at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

ENLISTING MEN OUT OF THE STATE.—CHARLES S. QUIMBY and EMIL H. BRIE, were complained of before Justice DODGE yesterday, by CHARLES H. EDWARDS, of No. 142 East Twenty-eighth street, for enticing him out of the State for the purpose of enlisting him. It appears that he consented to go and was in the act of going on board the ferry-boat at the foot of Cortlandt-street, in company with QUIMBY, when Officers IRVING and HOUGHTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested the latter. BRIE has not yet been arrested. QUIMBY was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. BYRNES.—Yesterday the body of Col. BYRNES, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts volunteers, was escorted from the foot of Courtlandt-street by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. BAGLEY, to Calvary Cemetery. The funeral services were held at St. Mary's Church, and were conducted by Rev. Father BRENON, who delivered an eloquent address. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Cols. O'Mahoney, Baird, Nugent, Cartwright, Major Carpless, and Lieut. Cartwright.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Shortly after eight o'clock on Friday a fire occurred in the apartments of Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, on the fourth floor of the tenement house No. 257 East Thirteenth-street, caused by a child throwing a lighted match into a trunk of clothing. The furniture of Mr. SMITH was damaged to the extent of $75; uninsured. The building was damaged about $100; insured.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning a fire occurred in the three-story brick building No. 1½ New Canal-street, occupied by JOHN SAGE, patent roof manufacturer. The damages to the building and contents will amount to about $600; fully insured in City Companies.

THROWN FROM HIS WAGON.—Ex-Policeman, GEORGE J. SMITH, while driving through Pearl-street, on Friday afternoon, was thrown from his wagon, and striking his head on the pavement, was very badly injured. He was taken home by the police.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—The United States Telegraph Company have opened offices at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Girard House, and at No. 9 Astor House. The offices are in direct connection with all the stations of the United States and Independent Telegraph Lines, North, East, West and South.

LECTURE BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—A lecture will be delivered this evening at the Cooper Institute, by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, on "That Which Is To Be." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the aid of suffering families of volunteers.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON-CLAD.—The United States iron-clad battery *Puritan* will be launched from the Continental Works, Greenpoint, by T. F. ROWLAND, on Wednesday, June 22, at 10:15 A. M.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—On Friday 2,007 emigrants landed at Castle Garden, making the total number arrived during the week, 15,587.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the stable of JOSHUA ROGERS & SON near the corner of Washington and Plymouth streets. The flames extended to the adjoining coal office, owned by the same parties, and both buildings were demolished with contents. Three horses were in the stable when the fire broke out, but it was found impossible to rescue them and they were consumed in the flames. It is not known how the fire originated, but is supposed to be from accident. The loss amounts to $1,200, insured in the Market Company of New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 110, of which 22 were men, 12 women, 41 boys and 35 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 10; convulsions, dropsy and debility, 8 each; scarlet fever, 7; inflammation of the lungs and inflammation of the brain, 6 each; croup, marasmus and inflammation of the bowels, 5 each; diarrhœa, 4; cholera infantum, scrofula, typhus fever, typhoid fever, 2 each, &c. Under one year of age, 30. Natives of United States, 86; Ireland, 14; England and Germany, 3 each; Sweden, Prussia, Spain and France, 1 each.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named MARTHA TURNER attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by jumping into the river foot of Fulton-street, but was rescued by Officer DAWSON of the Forty-second Precinct Police. She stated that she arrived from Ireland about three weeks since, and finding her husband living with another woman, had no desire to live longer.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 1945, 1967, 1981, 2047, 2051, 2053, 2059, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2077, 2079, 2087, 2091, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2105. *Part II.*—Nos. 392, 366, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1850, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862. *Part III.*—Nos. 1680, 1873, 1885, 1340, 1422, 1342, 404, 507, 626, 997, 217, 782, 419, 1837, 1891, 1648, 1913, 1085, 1534, 1432.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—14 on Demurrer calendar, 178, 251, 252, 253, 185, 258, 208, 278, on calendar, issues of law and fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3995, 2669, 3443, 3420½, 2249, 3819, 4093, 4357, 745, 3637, 3503, 3383, 3621, 4011, 980½. *Part II.*—Nos. 3730, 3400, 3758, 3344, 3362, 3464, 3236, 3646, 3664, 3616, 3486, 3694, 3754, 3978, 2678, 1496.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for term.

Supreme Court—General Term.—JUNE 18.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS CONTROVERSY—JUDGMENT OF THE COURT AT SPECIAL TERM AFFIRMED.

Before Leonard, P. J., Clarke and Sutherland, J. J.

The People, ex rel. Amor J. Williamson and Josiah W. Brown, vs. Jonathan W. Allen, George H. Purser and Christian B. Woodruff.

The opinion in this case was delivered by Judge LEONARD. After disposing of the minor points involved, such as the duty of officers to deliver the books and papers of their office to their successors duly appointed—the sufficiency of the demand made for the books, &c., in this case, &c., the opinion proceeds to discuss the main question involved, namely, the validity of the appointment under which the new board claim their seats, and upon this point the Judge says:

The Board of Commissioners of Taxes was created in 1859. Sess. L., chap. 302.

The first section of the act declares that immediately upon the passage of the act there shall be appointed by the Comptroller of the City of New-York three commissioners, who shall form a board and be designated Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, who shall hold their office for the term of five years and until others are appointed in their places. Any vacancy in said Board of Commissioners, from death, or resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by said Comptroller for the balance of the term for which such Commissioners are appointed.

It is insisted that the act creates but one term, and that its force is exhausted by the creation of the board which the Comptroller, who held office at the time the act was passed, was directed immediately to fill by appointment. That the power of appointment was conferred upon the person who then held the office of Comptroller, and cannot be exercised by a subsequent Comptroller for the appointment or organization of another Board of Commissioners, after the expiration of the term of five years for which the first Commissioners were appointed.

While it must be conceded that there is no express language for the creation of continuous terms, or successive Boards of Commissioners, it should be also observed that the act does provide for the performance of the same duties for an indefinite succession of years. Unless the act should be altered or repealed it contains the permanent system for assessing the annual taxes upon the property of the people of the City and County of New-York. The construction urged on behalf of the board first appointed, and who are now in possession of the books and papers of the office, implies a solecism in our system of Government, and in the official term of this board. Assuming the correctness of that construction, then, no vacancies occurring in the board can be filled after the expiration of five years, for which the first commissioners were appointed, because it is only for the balance of the term that vacancies are to be filled, and five years from the time of their appointment expired on the 3d of May, 1864. Should one or more members of that board die to-day, if the position of the relators is well founded, the machinery for assessing taxes would be destroyed, and none could be assessed or collected till after fresh legislation should be had to set the machinery in motion.

The history of the parties in power and the exalted character of the Comptroller of the City in office when the act was passed, have been referred to in order to establish a probability that it was the intention of the Legislature to frame the act which they had adopted as a law, and which we are now considering, so that the power of appointment could not be exercised by any subsequent Comptroller.

We must hold that the Legislature always truly express their intention, so far as it is expressed at all, and not that something different is meant from the ideas which the language conveys. The Legislature had the power to enact any law which the majority approved, and if it was their intention to have the board continue for one term only, it would have been expressed in apt and proper language, and not have been left to inference from the obscure and indefinite terms employed. It is not urged that the indefinite provisions in respect to the continuance of the board for successive terms was the result of accident or oversight on the part of the law-makers, but that it was their intention to create but a single term. Such a construction is incongruous with the other provisions relating to a permanent and continuous system for assessing taxes, and not in harmony with the usual course of legislation. Internal evidence of the intention of the Legislature, drawn from the act itself, must control in ascertaining the meaning, rather than external evidence in respect to the motives that actuated them, derived from the report of cotemporaries.

The whole act must be construed harmoniously, if possible, so as to give effect to every provision, and in so doing we shall best find its meaning and the intention of the lawyers.

The first appointees were to hold their office for five years, and until others are appointed in their places.

Had the word "successor" been used instead of "others," it would have been hardly possible to have raised an argument. But is the word "others" any less significant? "Others" are to be appointed in the contemplation of the act. True, the first are to hold until the new appointments have been made. The Legislature cannot themselves exercise any power of appointment to office. The act does not say that the first board shall hold until further legislation; but that is the effect of the construction insisted on by the learned and ingenious counsel for the relators. Had nothing been said in the act in reference to appointing "others" at the expiration of the term of five years, there would be better reason for accepting the theory of one term only. But why mention the appointment of "others" after the expiration of five years, if, as insisted, no appointments can now be made.

Are the first board to hold during their joint lives unless the act is amended? Can that have been the intention? If so, then why limit the term to five years, as the act has done in express language? The Legislature have used language to express the idea of the expiration of the term of the first board in five years, and the appointment of others at that time in their places.

In my opinion it will not be a correct interpretation to hold that the act means anything different from that which it so plainly expresses.

The word "immediately," in the first section, refers only to the appointment of the first board. It cannot have the effect to prolong the term of that board, which is limited to five years, so that a new board may not be appointed, nor to prevent a continuous exercise of the power of appointment.

The power of appointment is conferred upon the Comptroller as an officer, and not upon the gentleman, now deceased, who then filled the office.

As a further test of the meaning of the statute, let us consider what is expressly provided, and in what respect there is anything indefinite or omitted.

1. The act provides a continuous and permanent system for the assessment of taxes; perpetual, unless altered by future legislation.

2. A Board of Commissioners to carry it into effect. The term of the first board is fixed at five years.

3. The appointment of other Commissioners at the expiration of the term of the first board.

4. The officer is named who is expressly directed to appoint Commissioners.

The statute omits to mention the term for which the second and subsequent boards shall hold office, and also omits to direct the Comptroller to appoint new Commissioners at the expiration of five years.

The principal object to be attained is the assessment of taxes; the appointment of officers is secondary, and is the means only for carrying the principal object into effect. If it was the intention of the Legislature that no subsequent appointments were to be made after the expiration of five years, then it must be conceded that it was also their intention that the term of the first board should not be limited to five years, although that time is named as the extent of the term, but should continue until further legislation was had, authorizing the appointment of new Commissioners, which might extend the term to an additional period of twenty years or more, should the joint lives of the first Commissioners so long continue. I do not deny that the Legislature may create an office to continue for the life of the incumbent, but the creation of such a term cannot be implied; it must be created by language, apt and express for that purpose. It has been said that such was the intention of the framers of the law. It may be conceded that such design existed on the part of those who prepared the law, and of some members of the Legislature; but to hold that the majority so intended would be to assume that the Legislature had a covert intention to commit an act of unusual legislation, inconsistent with the permanent operation of a law which purported to be perpetual, and with the terms by which every other office in the State is held, which they were unwilling to avow in express language. It would be equally improper to believe, or to hold, that the minority hoodwinked the majority as to the effect of the law in this respect.

Having reference, then, to the principal intention of the statute, it is the duty of the Court to give effect to every provision of it, unless they are wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable.

Should we hold that the power to appoint "others in the places" of the first board at the expiration of five years is inoperative, we should plant the seeds of an early termination to the execution of a law which has the intention of the law-givers clearly manifested that it shall be permanent.

We hold, therefore, that is the plain intention of the statute to confer the power of appointment on the Board of Commissioners upon the Comptroller, and not upon the gentleman who held the office at the time the act was passed, and that such authority is a continuing power, by which the Comptroller is authorized to appoint other Commissioners at the expiration of the term of five years from the first appointment. To hold any different rule would have the effect to make the secondary subject control and defeat the principal object of the statute, or to convert the secondary into the paramount object of the law. We find ourselves fortified in this construction, by a reference to the opinion of Judge Denio, in the case of Weed *vs.* Tucker, (19 N. Y. R. 422.) In that case the learned Judge denies the proposition that where power is granted to particular officers by the Legislature, it is to be construed as limited to a single exercise of it, unless the statute in plain terms provide for its exercise on more than a single occasion.—p. 432.

The appointment of the new Board of Commissioners being valid, it follows that the late board are no longer in office, and that they detain the books and papers as individuals, and not as the Board of Commissioners, for they had ceased to hold office when the demand was made.

The *certiorari* must be quashed, and the proceedings of the Justice affirmed, with costs.

John McKeon and William Curtis Noyes for relators; William F. Allen for respondents.

GEN. LEE'S LANDS APPROPRIATELY CONSECRATED.—Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who commands the army of rebels, is fighting to enslave the black man. In view of this fact, a happy thought has occurred to the Secretary of War, which it gives us pleasure to record.

First He ordered Col. GREENE to organize the Freedman's Village, for the protection of the black man and his family, upon the Arlington estate, belonging to the rebel Gen. LEE. That village is a success.

Second—He has himself recently selected a site, upon the same estate, for a national cemetery, for the burial of loyal soldiers who die in Virginia from wounds inflicted by LEE's orders!

Gen. MEIGS has been directed to supervise the laying out of the grounds.—*Washington Republican, June 17.*

FROM GEN. HUNTER AND THE FIRST WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY.—Capt. MELVIN, of the First West Virginia Infantry, arrived in the city yesterday directly from Staunton, bringing with him a list of the casualties in his regiment during the recent fight at Piedmont, near Staunton. Capt. MELVIN was wounded by a shot in the right shoulder, which disabled him. The First Infantry were the first Union soldiers that ever entered the town, never before having been occupied by Union forces. Capt. MELVIN brings a rebel flag, captured in a desperate charge by his regiment, which he yesterday presented to the Governor. The regimental flag of the First is riddled with bullets, and the gallant regiment should be presented with a new one at once.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, June 17.*

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN VISITS CAMBRIDGE ON CLASS DAY.—Mrs. President LINCOLN and her youngest son, Master THEODORE LINCOLN, accompanied by Hon. CUTHBERT BULLITT, naval officer of New-Orleans, will leave Philadelphia to-day, for Boston and Cambridge. Mrs. LINCOLN goes to visit her eldest son, Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, who will graduate at Harvard on the 24th instant—"Class Day."

"Commencement" at Harvard College takes place on the third Wednesday of July, when it is expected that President LINCOLN will be present and receive the degree of LL. D.—*Washington Republican, June 17.*

BANQUET TO THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The welcome banquet and reception in honor of the returned veterans of the Ninth Regiment of this City, by the ex-members of the regiment, will be given on Tuesday evening, at St. Nicholas Hotel. The Committee of Arrangements are F. W. FISHER, M. D., [illegible] GRAINE, R. A. LANNING, W. H. DRAPER and G. KING. This entertainment will undoubtedly be worthy the occasion.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 18.

FLOUR, demand good and market unchanged. Sales, 1,200 bbls., at $8@$8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Red Winter; $9@$9 25 for White, and $9 75 @$10 for double extra. WHEAT in good milling and shipping demand, but the continued scarcity of Spring and Red Winter restricts transactions; sales, 7,000 bushels White Canada, at $1 90; 6,700 bushels do., and 11,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, the latter to arrive, on private terms. CORN scarce and in good demand; sales, 16,000 bushels, including New Illinois, at $1 36. Other grains scarce, and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; Flour at 42c.; Wheat at 11c.@11½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—23,200 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,341 bbls. Flour; 8,300 bushels Wheat. *Shipped by Railroad*—467 bbls. Flour.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unsettled, but advanced 2c.@4c., at $1 51 for No. 1, $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2. CORN quiet, at $1 16@$1 16½ for No. 1, $1 12@$1 13 for No. 2. OATS quiet but steady, at 70½c.@72c. HIGHWINES firm and advanced 1c.@1½c., at $1 46@$1 46½. PROVISIONS quiet; holders ask $35 for Mess Pork. FREIGHTS quiet at 15c. on Wheat to Buffalo. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 173,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; buyers and sellers apart. CORN held at $1 29, to arrive, without bids. OATS—Western, 83c.@83½c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY opened active with large sales, closing firm but quiet, at $1 44@$1 45. CANAL FREIGHTS ½c. lower to New-York; Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c. *Lake Imports*—7,829 barrels Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat; 43,622 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,200 barrels Flour; 140,610 bushels Wheat; 44,450 bushels Corn; 21,100 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 18.

BEEVES are plenty this week, and prices have again declined nearly 1c. ℔ ℔., live weight, the demand for Brighton and New-York being extremely light. Sales, 2,000 head, a majority at a loss of $8@$12 ℔ head. Prices range from 6½c.@9½c.; receipts, 4,300. SHEEP are neglected at 5c.@7c.—the outside for extras heavy sheared. Receipts, 5,800. HOGS have advanced ½c. ℔ ℔., and good heavy corn-fed command 9½c. Receipts, 10,500. Shipped to New-York, 8,700.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS—REMOVAL—Excelsior Fireworks, Flags and Lanterns—depot removed from John-st. to No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway. Public and private exhibitions FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC.—Gentlemen's whiskers and ladies' hair restored to the natural color by a few applications of BOSWELL & WARNER's colorific. Very easily applied. It is not a dye. For sale everywhere. Depot No. 9 Dey-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BLACKING.—Bixby's Paste and Liquid Blacking is the best. Try it. Shoe-dealers, Druggists and Grocers have it. Depot, No. 475 Eighth avenue.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Thomas A. Scott, from New-Orleans—Major-Gen. Franklin, Capt. Franklin, A. D. C.; Capt. Bitanaus, A. D. C.; Lieut. Lynn, A. D. C.; Major Barrett and lady, Capt. A. H. Lingley, Capt. H. G. Edwards, Capt. N. Cowen, Capt. Chrysom, Capt. G. H. Ditson, Lieut. R. Turtle, Lieut. Beurter, of the signal corps; Judge Hancock, of Texas; R. B. Kingsbery, of Texas; Mr. Sondenbergh and lady, J. Sager, W. J. Wallace, Mrs. Rice and 3 children, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Moore, Ed. Conway, Lieut. W. Riese.

In U. S. steam transport America, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. E. T. Riley, Mrs. J. V. Hamilton and 2 children, Mrs. A. Davis and 2 children, Miss A. Foster, Mr. Gatcell, lady and 2 children, Dr. J. H. Weill, U. S. N., and lady, Lieut.-Col. E. L. Gaul, Capt. T. C. Blanchard, Capt. R. W. Frost, Capt. T. H. Annable, Capt. E. P. Nettleton, Adjt. J. M. Stewart, Lieut. R. S. Van Wagner, H. Grimes, S. Foss, L. C. de Homergue, M. Hoecker, A. R. Halsey, Lieut L. P. Storms, Rev. J. H. Camp, A. P. Brodt, S. Merrill, L. J. Taylor.

In schr. Orienta, from St. Johns, P. R.—J. E. Cabrera, Mrs. A. Sainz and boy, Mrs. S. Johnson and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun Sets .... 7 34 | Moon rises.. 8 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 47 | Gov. Island.. 8 36 | Hell Gate.... 9 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 19.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass June 8, with mdse. and passengers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 13th, disabled the engine; after which had some very heavy weather. 16th, 7 A. M., spoke steamship Nightingale, Henry, hence for Key West, who took us in tow intending to tow us to Hilton Head. Same day, 7 P. M., repaired engine and proceeded on our voyage.

U. S. steam transport Thomas A. Scott, O'Brien, New-Orleans and the Bar June 12, at 6 A. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Ship Mountain Wave, (of Boston,) Hopkins, New-Orleans 18 ds., with iron to master.

Bark Ann Augusta, (of Yarmouth, N. Y.,) Butler, Ardrossan 44 ds., with iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Coronella, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Salter, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolff. June 12, experienced heavy weather in the Gulf; lost foreyard, foretopsail, and started deck-load.

Brig Julie, (of Liverpool,) Farran, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Wright, Maxwell & Co.

Schr. Oriental, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Burmeister, St. Johns, P. R., 8 ds., with molasses, etc., to Sturges & Co. The schr. Peerless, for Baltimore, sld. same day.

Schr. Rosa, ———, Biddeford, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Eliza and Catharine, (of Nassau,) Bullard, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. E. Sheldon, White, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. B. Cleecker, Nash, Stonington.

Schr. Cabinet, Burdick, Newport.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Cheviot, ———, Millbridge, with lumber.

Schr. Kosciusko, Pressep, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, S., very light.

Spoken, &c.

A. Mechlenberg—ship, from Shanghai for New-York, June 15, lat. 35 20, lon. 72 40.

Bessie Thompson—bark, 4 ds. hence, June 15, lat. 40 54, lon. 67 55.

Petronella—bark, bound S., was seen May 21, lat. 6 30 S., lon. 30.

Sumatra—ship, hence for San Francisco, June 15, lat. 20 10 S., lon. 35 30.

Village Belle—ship, bound E., June 17, lat. 38 40, lon. 71 40.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., June 11, brigs Estefana, Weirh, for Fajardo and New-York in a few ds.; Victoria, Davidson, for New-York in 10 ds.; schrs. Maria, Crowell, for Humacoa and New-York in a few ds.; Truro, for do. 10 ds.

ORANGE RIFLE FG POWDER
ORANGE DUCKING No 1 POWDER
5 Lbs

SMITH & RAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GUNPOWDER.

BLASTING and MINING	in kegs of 25 lbs.
"FOURTH OF JULY"	in kegs of 25 lbs.
ORANGE RIFLE, FG, FFG, FFFG	in kegs of 25 lbs.
ORANGE RIFLE	in 1 lb. and ½ lb. cannisters.
ORANGE LIGHTNING	in 1 lb. cannisters.
ORANGE DUCKING	in 5 lb. cannisters.
KENTUCKY SPORTING, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. cannisters.	

We can recommend our RIFLE POWDER to sportsmen as the strongest and cleanest manufactured in this country. Office No. 170 BROADWAY, New-York.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

FISK'S
METALLIC BURIAL CASES
AND CASKETS.
AIR-TIGHT. INDESTRUCTIBLE.
IMPERVIOUS TO WATER AND VERMIN.
FOR INTERMENTS IN GRAVES OR VAULTS OR FOR TRANSPORTATION.
Warerooms and office removed from No. 536 Broadway to No. 349 PEARL-ST., on Franklin square.
W. M. RAYMOND & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for illustrated Catalogue, with references, to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Gray's Patent
Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve *free from angles or breaks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another *advantage possessed by no other Collar*—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the INSIDE OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM PUCKERS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.

They are made in Turn-down style in sizes from 12 to 17, and in Garrotte from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat *blue* boxes of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

EVERY COLLAR is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."
Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The Trade only supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by J. S. LOWREY & CO., No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY
OF
GOOD BOOTS SHOES &c. &c.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
AT BROOKS'
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
No 575 BROADWAY & No 150 FULTON ST

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; Overture commences at 7¾; Curtain rises at its conclusion.

Second time here, the
HUNCHBACK,

Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, in five acts, produced with appropriate and beautiful scenery, costumes, appointments, and the following brilliant distribution:

Modus	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. Charles Fisher
Master Walter	Mr. John Gilbert
Lord Tinsel	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Fathom	Mr. G. Holland
Master Wilford	Mr. Daly
Master Heartwell	Mr. Browne
Gaylove	Mr. Parkes
Stephen	Mr. Pope
Thomas	Mr. Williamson
Julia	Miss Jane Coombs
Helen	Miss Mary Gannon

Tuesday—(last time)—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Wednesday—(last time)—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and RURAL FELICITY.
Thursday—(first time this season)—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Friday—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth night of ROSEDALE.
Saturday—THE HUNCHBACK.

IRVING HALL.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
Sixth week of this celebrated
SCIENTIFIC AND MAGICAL WONDER.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME for Monday evening.

5 Scenes......in England	5 Scenes......in Switzerland
5 Scenes......in France	5 Scenes......in Ireland
5 Scenes......in Germany	5 Scenes......in Italy
5 Scenes......in America	5 Scenes of......the War

5 Views of the Home of Shakespeare.
24 Views of the Home of Washington.
and over 30 illustrations of the most exquisite and
LOVELY STATUARY IN THE WORLD.
Each view covering a surface of 600 square feet, reproduced with the most startling and life-like effect. Tickets 25 cents.

MRS. HOLMAN'S
BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Late Hope Chapel, opposite the New-York Hotel.
One week more and positively the last of the Season.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,
and every night during the week,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Matinée every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—The past and present members of the regiment who intend participating in the banquet to the returned Veterans will call for their tickets at the Armory, No. 654 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Those members having tickets to the banquet will assemble at the Armory with the Veterans, at 7 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 21, to proceed to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general housework; is neat, economical and trusty, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing and respectful; best references given. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; a good baker; or as chambermaid and fine washer. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF EIGHTEEN a situation as nurse and chambermaid; irons neatly, or wash for a lady and child; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT waiter—a single man—in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. HEGEMAN'S, corner of Union-square and 4th-av. Can be highly recommended.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A LAD WHO writes a first-rate hand. Salary $4 per week. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 4,574 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A house to take care of for the Summer, or to sew out by the week. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and sewer, or would take care of children. Good reference can be given from last place. Call at No. 120 East 25th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, permanent or transient, in the first-class houses, 65 and 67 West 11th-st., one door east of 6th-av.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE AND SELECT assortment of ladies French Sun Umbrellas. LOCKWOOD, TUTTLE & MILLER, No. 615 Broadway.